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19 JUNE 1986

EAST EUROPE REPORT

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AGRICULTURE

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

RECENT CEMA-GDR COOPERATION IN AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE CITED

East Berlin PRESSE-INFORMATIONEN in German No 34, 21 Mar 86 p 6

[Article: "Agricultural-Scientist Cooperation In CEMA"]

[Text] The institutes of the GDR Agricultural Science Academy and 136 partner institutes in the CEMA member countries have during the past five years collaborated on 88 research subjects. This cooperation is aimed primarily at creating prerequisites for the achievement of increases in agricultural production and livestock management performance.

Measures which effectively help to improve efficiency and work productivity in the sphere of agricultural production constituted the focal point of these efforts to a greater extent than had been the case before. These include particularly the cultivation of high-yield plants and productive animal breeds, increased soil fertility, as well as the further development and utilization of effective machines and installations, agricultural chemicals, and technologies.

The forms and methods of cooperation were developed systematically on the basis of many years of experience. They range from experience exchanges via jointly held seminars and discussions to solid relationships in the coordination centers, plenipotentiary councils, national research workers' collectives, and international organizations. Direct relations between installations and scientific institutes are proving to be effective measures in bilateral cooperation.

In the multilateral cooperation of the CEMA member countries in the agricultural sphere, the GDR is a participant in the realization of 17 agreements. For nine agreements, coordination centers were formed which organize scientific-technical cooperation. Thus there came into being in the USSR the coordination centers for the theoretical fundamentals applying to breeding (Odessa) and for counteracting hoof-and-mouth disease (Vladimir), in the CSSR those for the application of mathematical methods in agriculture and for mechanization and electrification of agriculture (both in Prague), and for the protection of ecological systems and of the landscape (Bratislava), in the Hungarian People's Republic for the cultivation of early varieties of corn (Keszemet), and in the People's Republic of Poland for a subcategory of plant protection work (Poznan).

In the GDR, the Institute for Fertilizer Research of the GDR Agricultural Science Academy coordinates in Leipzig-Potsdam the work for developing new mineral fertilizers and for developing methods for their effective utilization, as well as for examining their influence on soil fertility when they are used. The research center for animal production at Dummerstorf-Rostock is responsible for the development of basic biological problems in the sphere of animal production.

The acceptance of a number of cooperatively developed varieties and hybrids and assumption of certain varieties from CEMA countries contributed to a considerable yield improvement in the case of such important cultivation categories as grain, sugar beets, fodder plants, vegetables, and others in the course of the past five years. The advances made in cultivation are based particularly on the broad varietal range of the available materials. Thus there came into being certain varieties, hybrids, and strains with a higher yield potential, higher resistance against diseases and pests, resistance to the effects of frost and drought, and improved suitability for industrial cultivation. For instance, the "Miras" variety, jointly developed by growers in the GDR and USSR, was grown on 20 percent of the winter wheat acreage in the GDR in 1985. It distinguishes itself by its higher yield potential and good baking quality as compared to the standard grade.

Of particular significance for GDR agriculture is the cooperation carried out in the sphere of corn and lucerne cultivation and propagation, since the seeds of these cultures will not ripen under the climatic conditions prevailing in the GDR. In 1985, jointly developed hybrids, resulting from cooperation with the Soviet Union, Hungary, Romania, and Yugoslavia, were sown on more than three-quarters of the corn cultivation acreage of the GDR. On one-fifth of the Lucerne cultivation acreage, the cooperatively developed "Verko" variety, which was brought into being jointly with Hungarian specialists, was grown. The sugar beet hybrids developed jointly with the People's Republic of Poland occupied 95 percent of the cultivation acreage last year. The sugar content of these hybrids is more than 10 percent higher than that of comparable varieties.

International-level top results were achieved with the cultivation of the "Stella" greenhouse cucumber, which was developed jointly with the USSR. In addition, particular progress was achieved jointly with the CSSR in connection with the cultivation of vegetable varieties. Of focal importance in this connection has been, and still is, the matter of making them suitable for industrial cultivation.

The cooperation of the CEMA countries in animal production is concentrated on joint work in the sphere of breeding. The coordination of the breeding programs, the specialization and mutual utilization of gene banks of cattle, hogs, sheep and goats, as well as interchanges and coordination of breeding methods, are contributing substantially to an increase in animal production and to its efficiency in the participating countries. In addition, work is proceeding, on a division-of-labor basis, in connection

with problems pertaining to effective use of fodder, tasks to be carried out for the introduction of microelectronics and robot technology, as well as in connection with the best possible options for reconstruction of animal reproduction installations.

Up to 1985 it has been possible to improve one important methodology in the sphere of actual breeding practice--embryo transplantation--with respect to the pertinent technical, scientific, and practical details in such a manner that it can now be applied everywhere in the CEMA member countries to accelerate the advances made in the sphere of breeding, inclusive of the successfully tested deep-freeze storage of embryos. This breeding method is making it possible to breed highly productive animals faster and in greater quantity than has hitherto been the case.

The results deriving from the multilateral work involving deep-freeze preservation of hog and ram sperm have also been introduced in actual practice. Together with the People's Republic of Bulgaria, motherless sheep-breeding methods were developed on a division-of-labor basis. It has also been possible to take over from the Hungarian People's Republic principles of carrying out performance testing of sheep and to achieve efficiency gains through joint solution of cross-breeding problems.

In the sphere of freshwater fishing, cooperation with the USSR is being carried out in connection with the breeding of herbivorous freshwater fish and in trout production.

8272/9738

CSO: 2300/332

ECONOMY

ALBANIA

PLANS FOR IMPROVING DOMESTIC SEA TRANSPORT ACTIVITY

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albania 21 Feb 86 pp 1, 2

[Article: "For the Further Strengthening of Domestic Sea Transport," by Esat Ypi, Sotiraq Gjordeni]

[Text] Sea transport is the cheapest of all the forms of transport; among them it has the lowest cost. Thus if we take one unit as the cost of automotive transport of one ton of goods, the cost of domestic sea transport is 0.51, or 49 percent cheaper. Since 1984 the volume of goods transported by sea has grown; but here there are still enough reserves which, with scientific thought, should be exploited better. Last year the tasks in this sector were not fulfilled. Also January of this year began badly. Let us keep in mind that this year 1.6 times more merchandise will circulate by domestic sea transport, while in the port of Durres alone the growth is 2.3 times more than last year.

We give several thoughts now accompanied by a general view of the present situation. These naturally do not pretend to say everything, but they may lead to a fuller analysis, with the aim that domestic sea transport will have greater effectiveness and occupy the place which belongs to it.

Not only the transporter, but above all, the producer himself is asked to calculate exactly by which form of transport his merchandise may circulate with fewer expenses. Therefore let us create first of all a clearer concept about the forms of transportation, in cases in which domestic sea transport is very advantageous. We say this because there are managers who can think only in terms of asphalt highways. Naturally the calculations must be made case by case, according to the route which the merchandise must travel from the producer to the consumer, and to the respective cost of each kind of transport. Because the greater the distance, domestic sea transport becomes that much cheaper. Especially those goods moving in the direction of the Sarande basin and vice versa, and those moving from port to port and nearby, should, without fail, circulate by sea transport. Besides the tasks set for this year, greater efforts are required of the merchant marine fleet to transport as much goods as possible, as much as they have available capacity for. (This is shown by the fact that ships travel empty.) Also the schedule for the movement of maritime vessels must be constructed in conformity with the quantity of goods available in the periods set for sailing and return. The time has come to implement more scientific management methods as soon as possible in the fleet, and to be specific,

the problems of the optimal use of the sea lanes are of much concern. Here comes comes to light the role of the economists, which is at a low level in the fleet. Economic thought provides more efficacious solutions for the utilization of those reserves which are so great in the fleet.

Besides this, what duties appear to the ports as important items, where the three modes of transport are concerned? Discussions are held, measures are taken, but still those ships are not full. At least every five days each port must gather from all producing enterprises precise data on the quantities of goods which they will ship out, the packaging, the receiving port and enterprise, etc. On the basis of these data the work can be organized for quickly loading the ship and for maximal utilization of its carrying capacity. On the other hand, the ports must take better and quicker measures than at present to have the depots and yards free at all times to receive the merchandise which will circulate. In more than a few cases they have been a hindrance, holding up the ships for days at a time, unable to unload for this very reason.

In strengthening the coordination of work among the port, the fleet and the enterprises, a problem is that the latter, both in the shipping and receiving of goods, must organize the work on as many shifts as the port also works. Actually such enterprises in Durres (without mentioning others in different districts), such as the chemical enterprise, the plastic factory, the UMB [agricultural machinery plant], ORMN [workshop for the repair of construction machinery], the collection enterprise, the NTSH [state trade enterprise] etc., do not receive goods on the second and third shifts, whereas there are special resolutions about this. From now on the executive committees of the peoples councils of the districts having ports must take a more active stand for the execution of these resolutions. Similarly the shipping enterprises are not acting as they should to provide, by the specified deadlines, the quantities of goods they plan by contract to move by the sea lanes. Presumably the concept of the transport of goods by vehicle is still strong; it is easier for some managers, but it hurts the economy. During the month of January this year the enterprises did not guarantee 8,000 tons of goods which they should have moved by sea according to the contracts. Durres appears worst, which guaranteed only 24 percent of the goods. We mention here enterprises such as the UMB, the nail-and-bolt factory of Kavaje, the rubber plant, the glass factory, etc.

The high effectiveness of domestic sea transport is closely linked to the technology of the processing of goods and to the mechanization of the loading and unloading of ships. As far as technology is concerned, at present there is backwardness here in comparison with other sectors. The loading and unloading of vessels is done both by the piece or by small packages, which wastes much time. From this emerges the absolute necessity of using large packaging, as one of the greatest reserves for increasing the productivity of transport vessels and their effectiveness in general. In this connection the 5th plenum of the Party Central Committee has given clear instructions. It is a duty of the enterprises and the competent ministries in the spirit of the instructions of the 13th plenum of the Party Central Committee, to demand in writing the use of large packaging suitable to the level of mechanization and the freight capacity of the sea vessels. Can one speak of utilizing their

effectiveness when the loading and unloading of firewood is done piece by piece? It is likewise uneconomical to transport bricks one by one. Such problems should have been presented to the Institute of Transportation Studies when it was first created, but it has done little in this field. The change to large packaging should be made quicker, and we do have some experience. The cement for export in the port of Durres is loaded by pallet, and this advanced technology has been highly effective, reducing the processing time of the ships 36.4 percent. Also in domestic sea transport the handling of cement can be done with pallets, by which the expenses just for loading and unloading at the ship decrease 1.12 leks per ton. (The quantity of cement transported by this type of transport this year is about 30,000 tons). But with pallets (slings) nitrates could be handled similarly. (The annual quantity is around 7,200 tons).

The use of containers gives great qualitative increase, great output. It is thought that these will be placed in use within this first quarter. This requires greater preparation. We think that at the beginning containers will be used in the circulation of goods between the port cities of Durres and Vlore and vice versa, and later with other ports. Of the goods, most urgent is the containerization of plastic and rubber products of Durres, whereas from Vlore it is clothing, preserves and especially soda. Concerning the latter, we emphasize that the packaging is very poor, not resisting loading and unloading, as a consequence there are cases of damage and long delays during transport.

Containerization increases the effectiveness of transport noticeably, so with courage and thorough preparation, steps must be taken so that as soon as possible it will predominate in the three forms of transport. In the port of Durres, from the tests made in one ship, just during the loading-unloading process, the expenses were reduced about 22 times. And to this the lower expenses from the departure of the goods from the producer to their reception etc., and a greater multiple emerges. The economy would not excuse us for the loss of time because of secondary problems, such as who will own these containers, which arise from some manager who stays closed in his office. The problems of sea transport are problems which demand great solutions, and here coordination, scientific thought, and determination of strong organizational measures are necessary.

Now we take up mechanization. Today that still has a low level in some producer and consumer enterprises, likewise in some ports like Sarande and Shengjin. Together with the reduction of the cost of production, certainly it is necessary also to reduce the cost of transport, and here the mechanization of the loading-unloading processes plays a great part. Therefore each enterprise must look at this problem with more responsibility, with an innovative spirit. And we do not lack experience. Today we have a port with a high degree of mechanization, such as that of Durres. The first electric cranes are working very well at Vlore. During this quarter, the first electric crane is being installed and begins work in Sarande. The road being followed is straight, but greater speed is required. The machinery base of the "Enver Hoxha" seaport of Durres must direct its work precisely toward the production of electric cranes, both those with a five-ton load capacity for the mechanization of the ports, and those with a capacity of up to 40 tons for the export of the chromium in the eastern cliff of the port of Durres and the loading-unloading of containers.

Finally, which would be the most suitable type of ship for domestic sea transport? The shipyard with its products has greatly strengthened our fleet. At the moment the kinds of ships are many according to the types and tonnages produced here. Carefully examining the structure of our goods which circulate on the sea lanes, and the outlook, we observe that pourable goods predominate. Considering also the rapid development of containerization, we reach the conclusion that the most suitable type of ships for our domestic sea transport are those with large unwallled hatchways. The shipyard has produced such ships lately, and they are well received by the port workers of the fleet. As far as their tonnage is concerned, we think that 1,000 ton ships and next, 500-ton ships are more effective for the circulation of goods among the country's four principal ports, whereas for the smaller ones, ships with a freight capacity of 250 tons or smaller will suffice.

As the 13th plenum of the Party Central Committee instructed this year, a great change must be made for the strengthening of this kind of highly effective transport. To this end, effort will be required of all: of shippers and receivers of goods, of the ports and the fleet, of the respective ministries, so that this form of transport will contribute its maximum for the benefit of our socialist economy.

13083/9869

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ECONOMY

ROMANIA

TECHNICAL-SCIENTIFIC SYMPOSIUM ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Bucharest INDUSTRIA USOARA in Romanian Vol 36, Dec 85 pp 535-538

[Unattributed article: "The Scientific and Technical Symposium of the Textile Industry"]

[Text] On 24-26 September 1985, the Scientific and Technical Symposium of the Textile Industry, with the theme "The Reduction of the Consumption of Raw Materials, Supplies, and Energy, New Technologies and Equipment for the Utilization of Recoverable Materials in the Textile Industry," organized by the Ministry of Light Industry [MIU], the National Council of Engineers and Technicians [CNIT], and the Textile Research Institute [ICT], was held in Bucharest. At the symposium, specialists from the ICT, the IPI [Industrial Design Institute], the IPIU [Design Institute for Light Industry], industrial centrals, and textile enterprises presented 168 reports and papers, of which 11 reports were presented by specialists from abroad, within the 2 plenary sessions and 4 sessions in 6 specialized sections. Over 380 specialists, including 20 specialists from the Polish People's Republic, the Hungarian People's Republic, Syria, Switzerland, and the FRG, participated in the symposium's proceedings.

The proceedings of the opening plenum were conducted by Eng Iulia Petrescu, director of the Textile Research Institute, who addressed a cordial welcome to the participating specialists from the country and to the foreign guests and briefly presented the symposium's program.

Eng Mihail Florescu, minister state secretary, conveyed the greetings of the CNST [National Council for Science and Technology] and the CNIT and highlighted the subjects of the greatest topicality in the symposium's rich program.

Eng Lucia Stanciu, the leader of the science section, conveyed the greetings of the Bucharest RCP Municipal Committee and made positive comments about the achievements in textile research, making recommendations for the future activity, for speeding up the introduction of technical progress into industry.

In addition, Eng Constantin Popescu, deputy minister of light industry, conveyed the greetings of the MIU leadership and pointed out the main tasks of research for the textile industry in the 1986-1990 period on the basis of the directives of the 13th RCP Congress.

During the plenary sessions, reports on subjects of the greatest topicality in the textile industry were presented, as follows:

"The Technical Development and the Prospects of the Textile Industry in the Socialist Republic of Romania," Eng Ioan Lungu, director of the MIU Technical Directorate;

"The Contribution of Scientific Research to the Technical Progress of the Textile Industry--the Reduction of the Consumption of Raw Materials, Supplies, and Energy, New Technologies and Equipment for the Utilization of Recoverable Materials in the Textile Industry," Dr Eng Valeriu Rusanovschi;

"The Active Circular Concept as a Basis for Combined Technological Systems Oriented Toward the Complete Utilization of Resources," Dr Eng George Cojocaru, IPIU director;

"Texturing With an Air Jet and the Utilization of Yarn Textured With an Air Jet," Grad Eng Albert Rebsamen, the Heberlein firm, Switzerland;

"Trends in the Field of Textile Fiber Production," Prof Dr Eng Ion Vlad, Iasi Polytechnic Institute;

"The Recovery and Utilization of Regenerated Wool From Scraps of Polyester and Wool Cloth," Dr Eng Michail Grudniewski, Textile Research Center, Bielsko-Biala, Polish People's Republic;

"Textile Printing With Foam Pastes," Grad Eng Gerhard Wizemann, the Chemische Fabrik Tübingen firm, FRG;

"Concerns Along the Energy-Saving Line and Successes Obtained at the Cotton Printing Enterprise," Eng Bela Györke, Textile Scientific and Technical Association, Hungarian People's Republic;

"A Procedure for Dyeing Tubular Knitting on Foulard," Grad Eng Gunther Ruppert, the BASF [Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik] firm, FRG;

"The Analysis of the Influence of Mass Reduction on the Variation in Cloth-Exploiting Properties," Prof Dr Eng Olimpia Marchis, Iasi Polytechnic Institute;

"Hot Melt Sizing," Eng Taher Kaddar, Syria, doctoral candidate at the Iasi Polytechnic Institute;

"New Technologies for the Manufacture of Textile Medical Articles Implantable in Man," principal scientific researcher Eng Aristide Dodu, Bucharest ICT.

From the multitude of matters discussed in the specialized sections one can draw the following aspects, which constituted a valuable exchange of experience and, at the same time, a source of information that will constitute a wide range of future concerns in the production and research activity.

In the spinning and weaving section, works that referred to the reduction and optimization of the consumption of raw material, the growth of labor productivity, and the reduction of the consumption of energy and materials attracted attention. In this regard, we exemplify: the optimization of spinning and weaving parameters in the processing of Romanian chemical fibers at the Cimpulung Moldovenesc and Gura Humorului Cotton Spinning Mills, together with the Iasi Polytechnic Institute; the efficiency of continual measurement of yarn consumption according to technological phases in cotton weaving mills; the reduction of the consumption of textile raw materials through the utilization of new types of improved acrylic fibers in fiber blends, an achievement of the Savinesti CCFS [Research Center for Synthetic Fibers]; the technology for mechanical and chemical improvement of hemp fiber, conceived by the ICT and applied at Falticeni "Integrata"; modern techniques in the worsted spinning mills, devised by the IPIU; the better utilization of natural raw materials at the Tirgu Neamt "Volvatir" Enterprise; and the achievement of cotton-type yarn according to the principle of aerodynamic spinning, an original idea of the ICT. In addition, the works on the industrial utilization of reusable textile materials constituted a broad and important sphere of concerns, such as: modern methods of processing cotton-type MTR [reusable textile materials] in the spinning mill; the unconventional spinning of vicuna-type yarn at the "Aurora" Textile Enterprise; and new wool-type yarn and fibers with a high content of reusable materials within the CIL [Industrial Central for Wool] and the FLPB [Spinning Mill for Combed Wool and Cotton]. Some works with a marked scientific character achieved within the Iasi Polytechnic Institute stand out, such as, for example: the determination of the textile value of cotton fibers and the mathematical modeling of the operation of the ring and slide assembly, that is, the achievement of new techniques of measuring the quantitative and qualitative spinning parameters using process computers, an original idea of the ICT. In the field of weaving, one should note the concerns regarding: the improvement of the functional characteristics of silk-type cloth; the achievement of technical articles and textile supports for fancy leather shoe uppers, within the ICT; techniques of continual measurement of yarn consumption according to technological phases; the family of equipment and assortments in cotton weaving, conceived and applied within the CIB [Central for the Industrialization of Cotton]; and resources for improving the dimensional stability of cloth, presented by the Iasi Polytechnic Institute.

An interesting contribution was made by the specialists in textile machine building regarding the achievement of a machine for weaving carpets from recoverable materials and automation in spinning mills and weaving mills on the basis of research done in collaboration by the Tirgu Mures CCSITMUIU [Research and Technological Engineering Center for the Modernization of Light Industry Equipment], the Cluj-Napoca IPA [Automation Design Institute], and the ICT.

In the same sphere of concerns one distinguishes the achievement of an automatic inspection frame, using peak technologies (lasers and microelectronics), in an original design at the ICT.

Regarding the operations of preparing for weaving, one should note the papers on hot melt sizing and the rheology of sizing finishes in a mixture of starch and CMC [carboxymethyl cellulose] and on the optimization of sizing recipes,

presented by the specialist from Syria, Eng Taher Kaddar, in collaboration with the Iasi Polytechnic Institute.

The reports presented and the discussions in the knitwear section brought out the research and concerns regarding the improvement of quality and the diversification of knitting through the devising of new technologies and structures and the utilization of new chemical fibers obtained in the research and production of the MICH [Ministry of the Chemical Industry].

We exemplify in this regard the processing of 100-percent and blended wool yarn at the CIT [Central for the Knitwear Industry] and the Hunedoara and Cimpina Knitwear Enterprises; new structures knitted on circular machines with big diameters at the Iasi Polytechnic Institute; and new types of knitting from fine filament PES [polyethersulfone], from interlaced multifilament and textured yarn, from yarn textured with an air jet, and from fine viscose yarn, the results of research at the Bucharest ICT, the Iasi Polytechnic Institute, the Iasi CFS [Central for Synthetic Fibers], and the Vaslui CFS.

At the same time, the attention of the specialists in this section was attracted particularly by the reports centered on the concerns for improving and modernizing the knitting machines and for conceiving new types of highly productive equipment and devices. Along this line one distinguishes the development of flat knitting machines with electronic equipment and the application of JAR 203 computer technology, with the prototype's performances being discussed in detail and with proposals being formulated for the zero series and the transition to serial production.

The reports, discussions, and proposals on the reduction of consumption in the knitwear sector through the reduction of technological losses, the reduction of the mass of the products, the optimization of the process of cutting and of operation of the circular knitting machines, and technologies for manufacturing knitting with specific structures for new fields of utilization stood out.

In the section on unwoven textiles the following concerns stood out: the industrial utilization of reusable materials, including those collected from the population, through transformation into unwoven products with a high value at Bucharest "Industria Iutei," and the achievement of new heat- and sound-insulating technical articles for automobiles, shipbuilding, and rolling stock, of geotextiles, and of unwoven textiles for the garment and footwear industries--substitutes for overcoats and auxiliary inserts for garments.

In addition, the contributions on the achievement of technological equipment and lines of our own devising for processing reusable materials according to unwoven technologies by the CCSITMUIU, the ICT, and the IPIU stood out.

Furthermore, one should mention some particular aspects that were drawn from the works and discussions in the section on textile finishing, underscoring the fact that this final phase of textile processing is decisive in the conferring of superior characteristics of quality, it being at the same time the biggest consumer of energy resources in this branch.

A large number of reports brought out the results obtained by the specialists in enterprises, research units, and higher education in the field of continually raising the technical and qualitative level of the products, such as: the heat and moisture treatment of knitting from domestic wool to obtain effects of permanent stability at the Brasov Knitwear Enterprise; the improvement of the feel of silk-type cloth through alkalization treatments at the Iasi "Victoria" Enterprise; special finishes applied to silk-type cloth by the ICT and to cotton-type cloth by the Buzau Textile Enterprise; multipurpose treatments of articles for furniture fabric; and the determination of tint deviations and the measurement of color on textile supports, achieved by the specialists in the ICT and at the CIMIC.

In particular, the works that referred to the optimization of textile finishing processes having as an effect big cuts in energy consumption attracted the attention of the participants, such as, for example: the continuous dyeing of flax- and hemp-type cloth with sulfur dyes at the Pascani Textile Enterprise; modern technologies and equipment in the finishing of cotton-type knitting, conceived by the IPIU; the combining of the dyeing operation with the non-crease treatment of cotton-type cloth and the synthesization of a chemical auxiliary in the ICT that permits the reduction of the liquor-material ratio in the operation of dyeing cotton-type knitting; a rapid procedure for dyeing polyester fibers at high temperature and the automatic regulation of the concentration of the antistatic baths at the Pitesti "Argesana" Enterprise; and the printing on knitting through electrical nap-raising, achieved at the ICT.

A wide framework of concerns was opened up by the works that referred to the recovery of energy from the finishing processes through various procedures and adaptations of equipment, such as, for example: the systematization of the heating installations applied in the planning of the new studies drafted by the IPIU specialists; the achievement, at the ICT, of new equipment and procedures for use of foam in the dressing operation and for advanced squeezing using rollers with variable geometry and of the installations for recovery of heat from air and from used liquor.

New and broad prospects with economic efficiency are opened up by the works which referred to the use of unconventional energy sources in the textile finishing processes and which took up a big part of our symposium. In this field it is possible to cite: the utilization of high-frequency currents in the drying operation; the application of microwaves to textile finishing; treatments of textile materials in a plasma medium--current concerns of the ICT and the Iasi Polytechnic Institute; and the use of solar energy for preheating the air used in textile finishing, achieved at the ICT and extended to the new installations designed by the IPIU.

In the section on physical, mechanical, and chemical investigation, the works presented brought out the concerns of the specialists in research, education, and production within the MIU and the MICH for achieving new methods and apparatus for the testing, analysis, and characterization of original raw materials, reusable textile materials, semiproducts, and finished products through the expansion of the application of spectrophotometry and for determining the

sonic procedure for the analysis of the fineness of textile fibers through the X-ray analysis of filament chemical fibers.

The systematization and standardization of the methods of analysis of the behavior of textile materials in reaction to water, with a view to expanding the application to all sectors of the textile industry, stood out as a necessity. One sphere of current and future concerns is the devising of new laboratory apparatus and the modernization and improvement of the existing apparatus: that for the determination of the linear density of chemical fibers, the automatic measurement of the length of wool-type fibers, apparatus with a numerical display for determining the electrostatic charge, and the implementation of the system for automatic collection and processing of data furnished by laboratory apparatus in the ICT.

The subjects tackled in this symposium included practically all the problems of the basic sectors of the textile industry--spinning, weaving, knitwear, unwoven materials, finishing, and quality control--with a special accent on the priority problems of the current stage, namely: the better utilization of the base of raw materials and of secondary resources, energy saving and recovery through various means, the raising of the competitiveness of textile products, the reduction of material expenditures, the raising of labor productivity, the modernization of the material base, and the creation of new laboratory equipment and apparatus.

The research results presented constitute a solid and stimulating basis for continuing the scientific and technical activity, meant to deepen and widen textile research's program for activity in the future.

The works presented and the over 140 contributions constitute an excellent means of information and an exchange of experience, having the power to promote further the scientific and technical collaboration between the producing centrals and enterprises, the research and design units, and the departments of higher education and between the specialists in various countries with a developed textile industry. From the contributions made by the participants in the symposium, the following concerns came out as necessary in the future:

The development of the production of apparatus and instruments for technical and technological control between phases and of the production of apparatus needed for the testing of semiproductions and finished textile products, in the ICT and the IPIU;

The technological research and design should be concerned more strongly with devising technologies for making textile products with a low consumption of raw materials, energy, and fuel, such as: aerodynamic spinning, hot melt sizing, unconventional weaving, shaped knitting with an advanced degree of assembly, dyeing and finishing at low temperatures, the combining and automation of technological phases, the utilization of recoverable textile materials to a greater degree, etc.;

The textile research and design should provide more substantial technical and technological support to the textile machine builders; it is necessary to form

joint staffs of the MIU and the MICM [Ministry of the Machine Building Industry], which would work together to modernize the equipment and installations and, respectively, the technologies for manufacturing textile products;

The technological research and design in agriculture and chemistry should be concerned to a greater degree with the quality of textile raw materials;

The technological research and design should be concentrated to a greater degree on the devising and achievement of equipment and manufacturing technologies with as high an output as possible.

The proceedings of the symposium were given a positive rating both as to the scientific level and as to the timeliness of the subjects tackled.

12105

CSO: 2700/167

19 June 1986

ECONOMY

ROMANIA

DEVELOPMENTS, PROSPECTS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRY PRESENTED

Bucharest INDUSTRIA USOARA in Romanian Vol 36, Dec 85 pp 539-541

[Article by Eng Ion Lungu, Technical Directorate, Ministry of Light Industry:
"The Technical Development and the Prospects of the Textile Industry in the
Socialist Republic of Romania"*]

[Text] The level of development of the economy and the standard of living, the continual raising of the well-being of the whole populace, and the creation of a new quality of life--a basic goal of the party's policy--are decisive factors that determine the volume of production in light industry.

In the context of the general development of the economy on the basis of the farsighted orientations of the Romanian Communist Party and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, light industry has been developed at a steady rate in close correlation with the requirements of the domestic and foreign markets and with the requirements of the other industrial branches, for meeting the growing requirements of the population, for raising the standard of living, the well-being of the working people.

Light industry, through its specific character, is being called upon more and more to deal with the demands for assortment diversification, for improvement in quality, and for growth in economic efficiency, with the results obtained in the 1981-1985 period demonstrating the full commitment to meeting the above-mentioned requirements.

This strong process of development would not have been possible without the special contribution of technical progress, without the direct involvement and contribution of scientific research, guided continually by the National Council for Science and Technology, chaired by Comrade Academician Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu.

Continual action was taken to carry out the programs regarding the strong development of the base of raw materials, the improvement of the technical and qualitative level of the products, the reduction of consumption, and the better utilization of raw materials, supplies, fuel, and energy.

* A work presented at the Scientific and Technical Symposium of the Textile Industry, Bucharest, 24-26 September 1985.

The research on the recovery of reusable materials and on the reduction of production costs and, in particular, material expenditures was intensified.

A special role was given to the concerns regarding the more marked growth of labor productivity, profitability, and economic efficiency in all sectors of activity.

There was continual collaboration with the chemical industry on the assimilation of new types of chemical fibers and yarn, and technologies were devised for expanding and diversifying their use. Good results were also obtained along the line of improving the technical and qualitative level of the products, through the assimilation of new products with improved technical and functional characteristics or through the modernization of existing products. The renovation and modernization of production were and are being more and more organically integrated into the group of factors for speeding up the qualitative aspects of the industrialization process and continually raising economic and social efficiency and the people's well-being.

It is well known that the vitality of an industry, of modern enterprises, depends to a very great degree on the average age of the products, on the percentage that new products have in the whole activity. Without continually modernizing the products, without replacing the lagging ones with new ones of a superior functional and construction conception and with improved qualitative characteristics, the progress of the economy cannot be achieved.

For this reason, much of the research work done in this period was oriented toward devising new technologies for superior finishing and toward assimilating products with a high degree of complexity. Technologies for noncrease treatment and waterproofing of cloth for garments, technologies for bactericidal treatment of cloth for underwear and linings for footwear, and methods of anticreep treatment of silk-type cloth and of treatment for stain resistance, fireproofing, tropicalizing, etc. were introduced and expanded in manufacturing.

In this period, the entire activity of scientific research, technological development, and introduction of technical progress continually pursued the steady application of the provisions in the directive programs approved by the 12th party congress and of the programs adopted by the RCP National Conference.

The continual support, the orientations, and the directions given by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and by Comrade Acad Dr Eng Elena Ceausescu, first deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the National Council for Science and Technology, strongly stimulated the introduction of technical progress into all subbranches of light industry.

The providing of new and modernized technologies of our own devising for the new production capacities put into operation and for the existing ones and the assimilation of new and modernized original products made it possible to develop light industry without license importation.

The directives of the 13th RCP Congress provide further for the intensive development of industry, the achievement of products with a high technical and qualitative level, and the priority growth of the highly technical branches and subbranches, which utilize raw materials, energy resources, and social labor with maximum efficiency, providing higher competitiveness to products on foreign markets.

In this context, light industry's production is to rise at an average annual rate of 5.5-5.8 percent in the 1986-1990 5-year period, with priority going to products that provide for better utilization of material resources and manpower, such as textile garments and knitwear, for which the production increases in 1990 will be, respectively, 20-40 percent and 25-30 percent higher than in 1985, and to products for which the raw material is provided mostly from the country, that is, to flax- and hemp-type cloth and wool-type cloth.

For attaining these particular tasks, the scientific research and technological development will be intensified strongly, the introduction of technical progress will be speeded up, and its contribution to the modernization of light industry, to the growth of efficiency, will rise. Action will be taken to apply to production the newest gains of science and technology, a decisive factor in the development and improvement of material production.

To this end, in the 1986-1990 period, the main orientations in the development and modernization of light industry will pursue:

The devising and expansion of new, highly productive unconventional technologies with low material and energy consumptions;

The devising of new technologies and the expansion of the procedures for superior chemical finishing of products;

The mechanization, automation, combining, modernization, and robotization of technological operations and processes with a view to growth in labor productivity;

The implementation of new types of highly productive flexible production lines and systems equipped with complex mechanization;

The assimilation of new products and the redesigning and modernization of existing ones with a view to reducing weight, consumption, technological losses, and production costs;

The development of new techniques, methods, equipment, and apparatus for active quality control of raw materials, semiproducts, and finished products;

The devising of new, unconventional technologies for the better utilization of reusable materials;

The reduction of energy consumption through the adoption of new technological solutions, the utilization of new, unconventional sources, and the recovery of secondary resources and useful substances;

The continual raising of the technical and qualitative parameters of the products, beyond the average level attained at present.

For attaining these complex objectives, which would bring about a rise in the technical and qualitative level of the products, a more marked rise in labor productivity, and a reduction in material and energy consumption and in production costs, provision is made for:

The devising of new, unconventional technologies for the spinning of yarn from short wool fibers, inferior kinds of cotton, and flax and hemp tow;

The application of cotton-type spinning technologies to the processing of wool and hemp-flax fibers;

The expansion of unconventional spinning to the new types of chemical fibers produced in the country;

The raising of the fineness of the yarn to the maximum limits of spinnability;

The expansion of weaving on unconventional machines with big widths, and the providing of yarn feeders;

The modernization of the sizing technologies for expanding the production of single threads, and direct hot melt sizing;

The mechanization of the operations of preparing for weaving;

The devising of new, unconventional technologies for superior finishing through the utilization of new energy sources: high-frequency currents, microwaves, cold plasma, surface effects, and structural changes;

The application of dyes and chemical auxiliaries in a plasma medium to dressing, printing, dyeing, and sizing;

The recovery of heat from hot air and water and of useful substances from used liquor;

The introduction of the technology for knitting according to shape;

The expansion of the production of knitting machines with great and very great fineness;

The raising of the percentage of single threads of great fineness;

Technologies for knitting and finishing with a surface effect;

The mechanization of the operations of framing the patterns for cutting;

The modernization of the operations of chemicalization of the details and sub-assemblies;

The standardization of the components and subassemblies;

The modernization of the manufacturing technologies with a view to doubling the labor productivity;

The raising of the degree of processing and complexity of the products;

The introduction of mathematical methods and models into the design, sorting, and framing of the patterns with the help of the computer, and others.

The improvement of the technical and qualitative level of the products, the marked growth of labor productivity, and the reduction of consumption of any kind will have as a result the growth of the competitiveness of the products on foreign markets and, in consequence, an increased volume of exported goods.

The intensive use of domestic raw materials in the assimilation of new products, the development of the production of low-tonnage dyes and chemical auxiliaries within the units of the Ministry of Light Industry, and the development and improvement of the programs that provide for the assimilation of new raw materials, supplies, equipment, and installations will contribute to a marked degree to the fulfillment of the tasks that devolve upon light industry in the 1986-1990 5-year period.

The attainment and application of the research objectives contained in the 1986-1990 program will provide for the modernization of light industry and, at the same time, balanced development in all sectors, rapidly adaptable to the changes and requirements on the domestic and foreign markets and competitive on a world level with similar industries in the economically advanced countries.

12105

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ECONOMY

YUGOSLAVIA

OIL EXPLORATION STATUS, PLANS IN SERBIA

Belgrade PRIVREDNI PREGLED in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 86 p 4

[Article by Radmila Javanovich: "STIG Ripe for Exploitation"]

[Text] In Serbia it will be necessary to take at least 50,000 tons of petroleum from the "Sirakovo" field alone as early as the middle of 1988, or from two of a total of our exploratory wells that have been drilled in Stishka Valley near Pozharevac. There are reasons to expect even more petroleum from there, since still more intensive drilling is planned, while the imminent establishment of a special operating organization for searching for and production of petroleum in Serbia has been announced.

Since searching for petroleum in Serbia began seriously in 1983, preconceptions that it would be in vain have been fading away. It was done for a year and a half and, after everything that preceded it, four wells were drilled and--all were successful! The kind of strike that was is seen in the fact that planning and work on drilling two successful wells and expanding the search for petroleum were carried out at an accelerated pace, although the price of petroleum is now about two-thirds lower than when the work began.

Investments are paying off

Forecasters claim that the world price of petroleum will be about \$15 a ton, perhaps even lower, until at least the end of this decade. Nevertheless, the Novi Sad enterprise "Naftagas" continues to show great interest in petroleum in Serbia, particularly the Stishka Valley. "Naftagas" and the Belgrade enterprise "Yugopetrol" divide costs equally in this operation, and so it will be with petroleum as well. Between 3 and 5 years, depending on the intensity of investment, are necessary to drill one exploratory well.

Experts say that the results of exploration up to now in the Pozharevac area are spectacular, not only for Yugoslav but also for world conditions. It is rare that every attempt results in petroleum. That the money and effort invested will pay off is best shown by the fact that representatives of the management councils of "Yugopetrol" and "Naftagas" agreed on accelerated drilling of the two wells and further exploration. None of them spoke about spectacular reserves, but that which has been discovered is sufficient to make it pay off. This is even more true in that experts claim that the main reserves have not even been touched yet.

It is planned that a total of 35 wells will be drilled by the end of this decade. In the middle of this year work will begin on the fifth exploratory well in the village of Maljurevac. Providing adequate resources for such intensive work has been hardest of all up to now. "Naftagas" has been more disciplined in this regard so far, and is now too. It foresaw speeding up operations and increasing participation in the first half of the year; this means that the Belgrade partners--"Yugopetrol" and the Working Association for Exploring for Petroleum and Gas in Serbia--should follow it to the same degree.

"Naftagas" is in a significantly more favorable position--production of petroleum is its basic activity, so for this reason alone it has resources earmarked for this. Its Belgrade partners are engaged in service work in this sector and in the sale of derivatives. They have financed exploration up to now, for the most part, with republic resources. It will also be this way from now on; thus new sources of funds must be found.

A contribution for petroleum is being sought

In Serbia it is planned that at this halfway point about 45 billion dinars be allocated for geological exploration and that half of this will be earmarked for petroleum. According to Sreton Milanovich, president of the Management Council SOUR [Composite Organization of Associated Labor] of "Yugopetrol," about 30 billion dinars are required just for exploring for petroleum and for covering other expenses connected with its production.

The introduction of an obligatory contribution in the economy for geological exploration and compensation in the price of derivatives, especially for searching for petroleum, is being talked about. The necessity for a more regular and more assured influx of funds is also seen from the history of past exploration for petroleum in Serbia.

Exploration in the territory of the Republic itself began as early as 1948 and, with interruptions and oscillations, has lasted right up into the eighties. The first drilling was done in Machva, near Shabac and Bogatich, and later near Kraljevo too. Petroleum flowed only near Velika Plana, but not enough that anyone stayed around very long at the drillhole in Veliko Selo.

Only When "Yugopetrol," instead of the "Naftagas" Exploration Organization, for which the Vojvodina fields were much more attractive, began to dictate the pace of exploration, did successes begin to pile up. In one year more was achieved than in 30 years. Specifically, exploration was concentrated in the area of Pozharevac, known for coal reserves and mines.

After the first encouraging results, the Belgrade organizations formed the Working Association for Exploring for Petroleum and Gas. This organization included, in addition to "Yugopetrol," the Belgrade Refinery, "Geosonda," and "Energogas," which entrusted exploratory work to "Naftagas" in Novi Sad. This is also expected to continue in the future. A new agreement on joint exploratory work through the end of 1990 is to be signed in the middle of the year.

MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SPECULATION EMERGES AS TO MIELKE'S SUCCESSOR

Bonn DIE WELT in German 18 Apr 86 p 2

[Article by Werner Kahl: "Erich Mielke's Heir"]

[Text] Among the comrades of the Socialist Unity Party in East Berlin, there has in recent months been a standard guessing game: want to bet that...?

Specifically, the betting has been that the externally best-known and most profitable deputy of the 78-year-old minister for state security, Erich Mielke, will in the foreseeable future succeed the aged communist. However, the comrades have their thoughts, but the party is in control. Markus "Mischa" Wolf, the 63-year-old general of state security, is irreplaceable in his post as head of espionage. In the Russians' competition with the Americans for technology on earth and in space, the experience of the agency chief from three and a half decades of the "invisible war" with the capitalist system is valued today more highly than ever.

This is sufficient reason for entrusting the leadership of the ministry to another functionary who has shown himself to be faithful to the Unity Party and its big brother party in Moscow, as soon as Erich Mielke resigns. Immediately prior to the start of the 11th party congress, the readers of the SED central organ, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, saw for the first time a photograph of the man who is to protect the communist regime as head of the Ministry for State Security, the SED's instrument of power. From anonymity within the ministry, 56-year-old Horst Felber came into public view standing at Mielke's side during the ceremonial presentation of a "banner of honor" by the SED Central Committee to a propaganda and counter-intelligence unit. The major general's biography shows that he is a proletarian: the text calls him a "production worker"; born in Berlin in 1929, delegated to study at the workers and farmers faculty, high school teacher and then delegated to study communist jurisprudence.

The doctor of law, gained his highest degree, necessary for his career, in the USSR. In 1954, he entered into the officers track in the state security service of the "GDR"; he survived the turbulence caused by Moscow's sabotage expert and Ulbricht-enemy Ernst Wollweber in 1956-57 and continued on his way in the party organization of the Ministry for State Security, over which he

has presided since the demise of his predecessor after the affair surrounding the defection of security agent Werner Stiller.

This shows in part why the party functionary Felber and not the successful secret service head Wolf was chosen as candidate. Horst Felber, who unlike Wolf was elected to the Central Committee at the 10th SED party congress, is apparently the best guarantee, in the opinion of the politburo, of the control of the party over the state security apparatus, which not only spies and snoops, but also has the privileges of its own judiciary within the state.

He emulates his boss, Erich Mielke, in calling for the youth of the "GDR" to "get a better and better command" of the business of the Chekists, in order to "reliably fulfill" every responsibility.

12271

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MILITARY

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

PROMILITARY EDUCATION URGED ON CHILDREN

West Berlin TAGESSPIEGEL in German 25 Mar 86 p 3

[Article by Michael Mara: "Animosity for Three-Year-Olds: Intensified Military Education in GDR Kindergartens"]

[Text] Kindergartens in the GDR are increasingly serving as a platform for impressing Eastern military policy on children as young as three to six years old and for laying a foundation for an image of the enemy. As parents in the GDR report, teachers and "patent soldiers" from the GDR armed forces are increasingly discussing with the young children questions such as "What is war?", "Who wants war?", "Why must our parents protect peace?" and "Who threatens our country?"

Doubts concerning military education in kindergarten have been expressed, especially from Christian circles. But even non-Christian parents are not infrequently of the opinion that three- to six-year-olds are too young for this type of education and that they are being unnecessarily burdened. For example, an SED newspaper recently admitted that there are "objections" from parents such as "Does this not destroy the carefreeness of the children..." These arguments cannot be simply dismissed, the newspaper continued, "because who does not wish for his offspring a happy, carefree childhood, free of bitterness and fears?"

Nevertheless, military education has been solidly anchored in the new "Program for Education and Upbringing in Kindergarten," and this is true even for three-year-olds. The section on "Younger Groups" of the program, which went into effect a few months ago, states that the educator "directs the attention of the children, using various opportunities, towards members of the National People's Army, the border troops and the combat groups, establishes as much personal contact between them and the children as possible and explains to them examples of why it is good that these people provide for order and security and protect our socialist fatherland."

In addition, educators are required to convey concrete ideas "about the activities of the members of the armed organs." With the help of pictures and stories, the children are supposed to find out that GDR soldiers "must be strong, brave, clever, adroit and always ready, play a great deal of sports

and practice firing." The children are supposed to "develop close relationships" with members of the armed organs.

Military toys are explicitly recommended for the youngest children: The educator should direct the interest of the children towards toys, with the help of which they are motivated to play "People's Army." The program bluntly states: "The children should discover that there are people who are our enemies and whom we must fight because they want war."

Greater demands are made of the children of the "middle group." They are supposed to already "know that there are enemies who threaten our lives and want war." The "image of the enemy" is depicted in greater detail and is in part focused on the FRG, where "exploiters and fascists" live.

For children of the "older group," the flames of hate are to be fanned. They are, according to the program, "to be educated to despise the enemies of the people who threaten peace, the Soviet Union and all socialist countries and who are to blame for the fact that people are still oppressed and exploited and thus live in misery and need." Who these enemies are should be explained to children "using contemporary examples."

When children enter school, it is expected of them that they "feel repugnance towards the enemies of the people" on the basis of preliminary ideological work in kindergarten and that they view service in the GDR army as "honorable."

12271

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MILITARY

POLAND

FLIGHT RECORDER USED TO ANALYZE Mi-8 COPTER MISHAPS

Warsaw PRZEGLAD WOJSK LOTNICZYCH I WOJSK OBRONY POWIETRZNEJ KRAJU in Polish
No 4, Apr 86 pp 49-53

[Article: "SARPP-12DM Will Tell You the Truth" by Plk mgr inz. Jan Belcik]

[Text] The Mi-8 helicopters, equipped with SARPP-12DM onboard flight recorders, came into use in our aviation in 1973. During the time of flight, the SARPP registers the following:

Fixed parameters:

- pressure altitude of flight from 50 to 6,000 meters,
- indicated airspeed from 60 to 400 kilometers per hour,
- rotor pitch, with an accuracy of plus/minus 30 feet,
- rotor revolutions from 70 to 110 percent,
- pitch angle plus/minus 60 degrees,
- roll angle plus/minus 45 degrees;

Warning indicators:

(on helicopters with serial numbers up to 10,639):

- operating on fuel reserve (300 liters),
- ECN-75 fuel pump failure,
- fire in one of the four helicopter compartments,
- main hydraulic system failure (lack of pressure),
- emergency hydraulic system failure (lack of pressure),
- oil pressure below operating minimum in WR-8 main drive
(recorded on the pressure altitude reporting line);

(on helicopters with serials numbers beginning with 10,640):

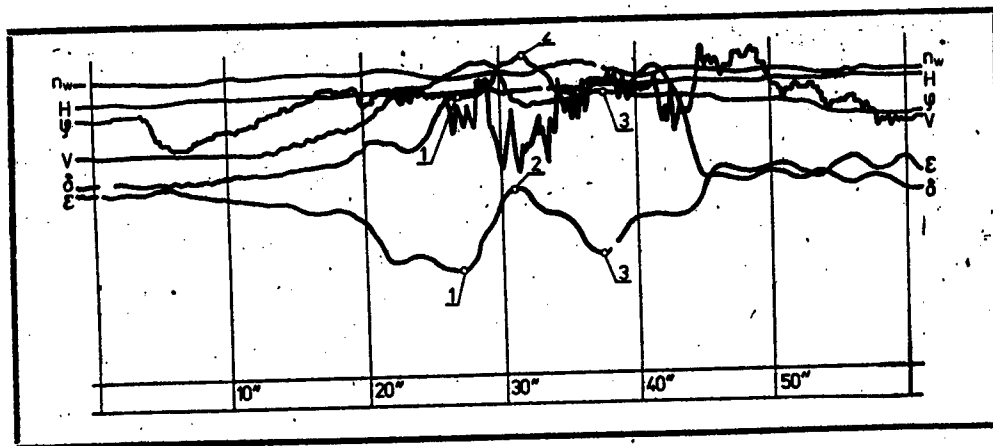
- down to remaining fuel reserve of 300 liters,
- ECN-75 fuel pump failure,
- left engine heat turned on during "Manual" operation,
- right engine heat turned on during "Manual" operation,
- emergency hydraulic system failure (lack of pressure),

- oil pressure below operating minimum in WR-8 main drive (recorded on the pressure altitude reporting line);
- fire in one of the four helicopter compartments,
- main hydraulic system failure (lack of pressure) (recorded on the rotor RPM indicator line).

On the basis of several aviation incidents that took place with the Mi-8 helicopter, I should like to share with readers the way the flight data recorded by the SARPP-12DM were used in investigating equipment malfunctions.

Incident No 1

After 33 minutes of flight, while penetrating clouds in a descent in preparation for landing, the Mi-8 helicopter crew noticed at an altitude of 700 meters some trouble in the attitude and control of the helicopter. The helicopter suddenly nosed up to an angle of 24 degrees and rolled to the left at an angle of 27 degrees (Fig 1, point 1). At that time flight speed declined from 160 kilometers per hour to 60 kilometers per hour. Next the pitch angle of the helicopter decreased to the initial pitch, but the roll angle increased to 42 degrees (point 2). Then the next cycle of changes began, with a pitch up to 22 degrees and a reduced roll to the left to about 27 percent (point 3). During this time the collective pitch and power level repeatedly cycled from minimum pitch to maximum pitch. Figure 1 shows the details of the change in flight data.



Flight data of helicopter in Incident No 1: nw = blade RPM, H = pressure altitude of flight, V = indicated airspeed, Greek letter phi = rotor pitch, Greek letter delta = roll angle, Greek letter epsilon = pitch angle

At the first sign something was wrong with the helicopter, the crew used the controls to react, but the helicopter would not return to the desired attitude. In addition, the control stick was hard to move. Given the situation the pilot in command turned off the automatic pilot (pitch and roll), and control was restored once again. The pitch and roll cycle lasted about 30 seconds. At an altitude of 400 meters the helicopter regained equilibrium and continued to descend. It broke through the base of the clouds at 200 meters, 5 kilometers from the descent path. The rest of the flight to the airport and the landing with the automatic pilot off were accomplished without further difficulty.

The incident was caused by improper adjustment of the AP-34B automatic pilot. The automatic pitch control unit's rate of turn transmitter overreacted. The parameters were as follows:

with the hydraulic system off: -14 V (normal range is 7.2 plus/minus 2.9 V),

with the hydraulic system on: -100 V (normal range is 60 plus/minus 24 V).

The physical result of exceeding the parameter in the automatic pitch control unit was as follows:

--the automatic pilot reacted too quickly to a disturbance in longitudinal stability (the autopilot was overly sensitive),

--with manual control there were additional difficulties in longitudinal control. The pilot, a physical person, could not keep up with the response of the automatic pilot, an electronic device.

This happened on a new helicopter, in its 36th hour of flight, during the fifth month of its operation.

Incident No 2

On 25 March 1983, during level flight in an Mi-8 helicopter at an airspeed of 210 kilometers per hour at an altitude of 240 meters, after 30 minutes 40 seconds of flight the airframe began to vibrate strongly while rolling and pitching several degrees. This period of vibrations and lack of control lasted for about 20 seconds (Fig 2). After the AP-34B autopilot was disengaged and the airspeed reduced to 140 kilometers per hour, the vibrations ceased.

In order to determine the causes of this incident, several dozen things were done, such as the following:

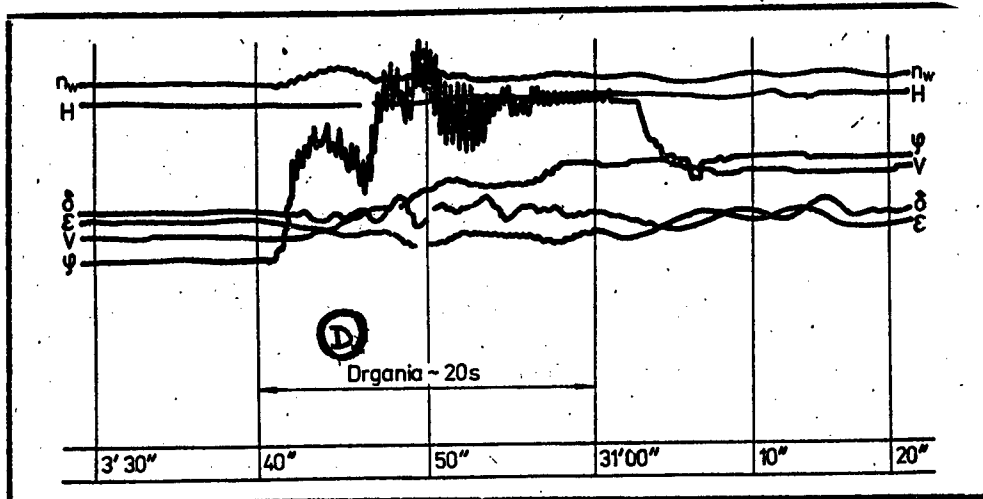
Checking automatic pilot parameters (in keeping with operating norms),

Longitudinal weighing of the rotor blade (adjusted to meet specifications),

--longitudinal weighing of the tail rotor (because it was not possible to reach operating parameters, the rotor was replaced).

The helicopter was test flown and returned to service.

Figure 2



Flight Data for Helicopter I in Incident 2 (Symbols as in Fig 1)

Incident No 3

On 17 April 1984, while in level flight, an Mi-8 helicopter with an airspeed of 180 kilometers per hour, 29 minutes and 30 seconds into the flight again underwent intense cockpit oscillations, as before (Fig 3). After the autopilot was turned off (pitch and roll), the oscillations stopped. The helicopter flew 80 hours following the first such occurrence.

After Figures 2 and 3 were analyzed at the Air Force Engineering Institute (Instytut Techniczny Wojsk Lotniczych), the following conclusions were drawn:

--the oscillations (changes) in the pitch of the main rotor on 25 March 1983 are of rather great amplitude (maximum: 1.4 degrees) and a frequency of 3.2 Hz.

--the oscillations on 17 April 1984 are of far lesser amplitude, but the frequency is about twice as great.

In order to locate the source of the oscillations the rotational frequencies of the transmission unit, which for takeoff are as follows:

- rotor, where $n = 192$ RPM, $w = 3.2$ Hz;
- tail rotor with rear transmission, where $n = 1,127$ RPM, $w = 18.8$ Hz;
- rear shaft with intermediate gear, where $n = 2,589$ RPM, $w = 43.2$ Hz.

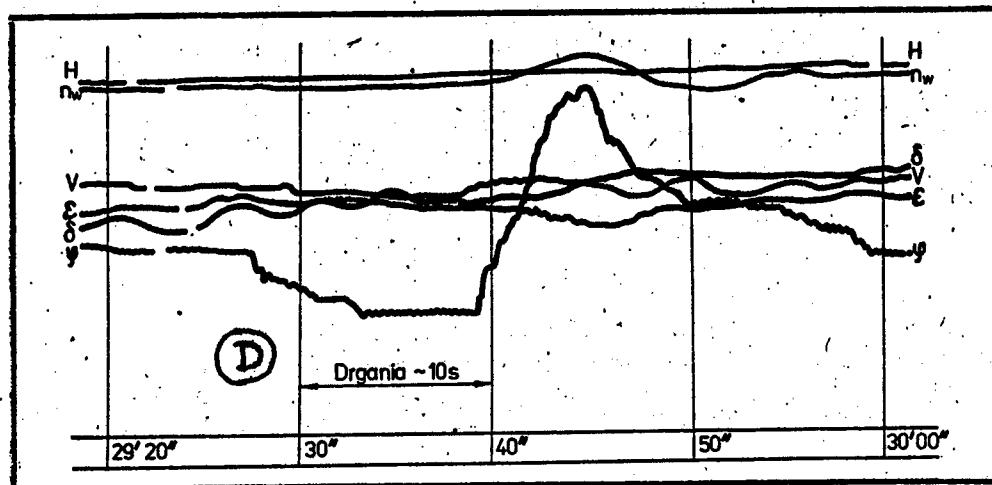


Figure 3. Flight Data of Helicopter I in Incident 3 (Symbols as in Fig 1)

After Figures 2 and 3 were analyzed at the Air Force Engineering Institute (Instytut Techniczny Wojsk Lotniczych), the following conclusions were drawn:

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- rear shaft with intermediate gear, where $n = 2,589$ RPM, $w = 43.2$ Hz.

Damper Characteristics

No of blade rotor hub Copter I Copter II Copter III

	P [s]	T [s]	P [s]	T [s]	P [s]	T [s]
1	40,0	25,0	36,3	24,4	40,2	21,5
2	45,5	29,2	35,0	23,4	39,2	22,4
3	46,2	32,0	32,2	22,4	39,4	21,5
4	40,5	26,0	36,5	22,6	39,0	22,4
5	41,2	25,7	34,6	24,0	38,4	21,4
Δ	6,2	7,0	4,3	2,0	1,8	1,0

T--rotor blades shifted opposite the rotation of the rotor

Delta--Difference between extremes in the time of blade shift (seconds)

P--rotor blades shifted in the direction of rotation of the rotor

When we compare the vibration frequencies recorded on the tape with the above figures we see that the rotor is the cause of the helicopter vibrations described. In order to locate the source more exactly, the rotor blade was tracked along with the parameters of the AP-34B autopilot, and they corresponded to the operating specifications. The conclusion was that the cause might lie with the hydraulic dampers that dampen blade oscillations in the plane of rotation.

In order to confirm this hypothesis, the damping characteristics of the dampers were drawn up (time of shifting the blades forward to P and backwards to T with 7 kG force operating) for a defective helicopter and for two other helicopters that were not defective. The results are presented in the table. The data show that the hub arm dampers Nos 2 and 3 of Helicopter I are quite different from the three others. In addition, parameter delta of Helicopter I is farther greater than that of Helicopters II and III.

The defect was eliminated by replacing the rotor hub. When the helicopter was test flown according to program A, the flight parameter lines drawn by the SARPP-12DM showed the helicopter no longer to be defective. The flight crew did not note any improper flight properties or unusual readings on the flight instruments either. The helicopter was allowed to be put back into operation.

Incident No 4

After takeoff, during the acceleration phase, the flight crew of another Mi-8 helicopter noted difficulties in control as follows:

--Acceleration was too slow,

--There was a roll to the left and right of from 5 to 10 degrees, although the flight controls were kept in the neutral position,

--During the initial period the reaction to pressure exerted on the control stick was not as expected.

The extreme values of the pitch and roll angles are presented in Figure 4.

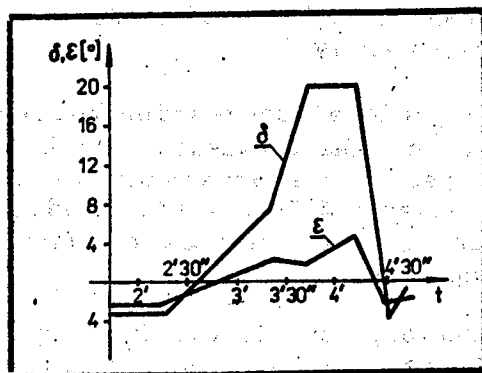


Figure 4. Pitch angle epsilon and roll angle delta in Incident 4

The flight crew discontinued the exercise, and landed at the airport of departure after 7 minutes of flight.

Investigations and tests made on the helicopter to determine why it was defective showed the helicopter to be without defect. Tests on the ground and in 5-minute hovering flight and an 18-minute test flight showed the helicopter to be operating properly and according to flight specifications. The helicopter was permitted to resume flight operations.

The committee that investigated this incident determined that the cause of the helicopter's pitching and rolling and of its gaining speed so slowly was pilot error consisting of the crew's rocking the helicopter during takeoff and acceleration to the first turn.

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POLITICS

BULGARIA

LIST OF CANDIDATES FOR NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 May 86 pp 1-4

[Announcement by the Central Electoral Commission: Ivan Palazov, chairman, Andrey Beshkovski, secretary: "List of Candidates for People's Representatives to the Ninth National Assembly"]

[Text] The Central Electoral Commission reviewed the minutes of the rayon electoral commissions and the documents attached to them and determined that all candidates for people's representatives to the Ninth National Assembly have been properly registered in accordance with Article 53 of the Electoral Law. A protocol signed by the necessary number of commission members was drafted for every candidate.

Prior to the registration, candidacies for people's representatives nominated by the Fatherland Front, were extensively discussed at public meetings of representatives of political parties, public organizations and movements, and the electorate. Many citizens spoke out at the meetings. The nominees for people's representatives, submitted by the Fatherland Front, were unanimously approved in all electoral districts.

The list of registered candidates for people's representatives has been published in the press (BTA).

Blagoevgrad Okrug

1. Blagoevgrad Electoral District.

Milko Kalev Balev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and BCP Central Committee secretary.

2. Blagoevgrad Electoral District.

Mladen Traykov Andonov, BCP member, head of section at the Development and Application Base, Communications Equipment Combine, Blagoevgrad.

3. Blagoevgrad Electoral District.

Mariytsa Stoyanchova Stamboliyska, BZNS member, tobacco grower, Dimitur Blagoev APK, Blagoevgrad.

4. Simitli Electoral District.

Boris Dimitrov Karanfilov, BCP Central Committee member, deputy minister of national defense.

5. Strumyan Electoral District.

Emiliya Mircheva Kostova, chairman okrug BZNS management.

6. Sandanski Electoral District.

Lalyu Ivanov Dimitrov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, chairman, Television and Radio Committee.

7. Katuntsi Electoral District.

Viktor Georgiev Vulkov, BZNS Management Council member, department head, BZNS Standing Committee.

8. Petrich Electoral District.

Lazar Dimitrov Prichkapov, BCP Central Committee member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

9. Purvomay Electoral District.

Ivan Georgiev Dimitrov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, deputy minister of internal affairs.

10. Razlog Electoral District.

Elena Atanasova Lagadinova, BCP Central Committee member, chairman of the Committee for the Movement of Bulgarian Women, deputy chairman, Fatherland Front National Council.

11. Belitsa Electoral District.

Emiliya Marinova Seirska, DKMS member, worker at the Plastic Parts Plant, Belitsa.

12. Bansko Electoral District.

Kostadin Aleksandrov Rupchin, BCP member, worker, Telephone Equipment Plant, Bansko.

13. Gotse Delchev Electoral District.

Atanas Ivanov Popov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, chairman of the Communications Economic Trust.

14. Gurmen Electoral District.

Vladimir Angelov Yakupov, BCP member, BCP obshtina committee secretary, Gurmen.

15. Satovchanski Electoral District.

Nikola Zakhariev Tonchev, BCP Central Committee candidate member, chairman, okrug people's council executive committee.

Burgas Okrug

16. Burgas Electoral District.

Ognyan Nakov Doynov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Council of Ministers Economic Council.

17. Burgas Electoral District.

Diran Khovsep Parikyan, BCP member, chairman of the Cultural-Educational Organization of Armenians in Bulgaria.

18. Burgas Electoral District.

Stamo Ivanov Kerezov, first deputy chairman, BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission.

19. Burgas Electoral District.

Nikolay Andreev Zhishev, BCP Central Committee member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

20. Burgas Electoral District.

Stanish Bonev Panayotov, BCP Central Committee member, AONSU rector.

21. Burgas Electoral District.

Stanka Pavlova Ormanova, BCP member, chemical worker, Burgas Petrochemical Combine.

22. Burgas Electoral District.

Boris Dikov Kopchev, BCP member, public figure.

23. Burgas Electoral District.

Dzhena Khristova Yalumova, BZNS member, APK agronomist, Burgas.

24. Aytos Electoral District.

Stoyan Subev Mitev, BCP Central Committee candidate member, chief of People's Army Rear Forces.

25. Grudovo Electoral District.

Nedka Toncheva Zhelyazkova, BZNS member, cow farm technologist, Dyulevo village.

26. Kamenski Electoral District.

Rusi Radulov Kolev, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

27. Karnobat Electoral District.

Aleksandur Petkov Yordanov, BCP Central Committee member, NAPS chairman.

28. Karnobat Electoral District.

Dimitur Zhelev Kostadinov, BZNS member, sheep breeding farm technologist, Karnobat Scientific-Production Complex.

29. Michurin Electoral District.

Minko Todorov Minkov, BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, deputy minister of internal affairs.

30. Nesebur Electoral District.

Pando Vulchev Vanchev, BZNS Standing Committee member.

31. Pomorie Electoral District.

Gin'o Gochev Ganev, non-party member, secretary, Fatherland Front National Council.

32. Ruen Electoral District.

Iliya Miloslavov Pachaliev, BCP member, director of the Metal Structures Economic Enterprise, Ruen village.

33. Sozopol Electoral District.

Ivan Dobrev Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee member, deputy minister of national defense.

34. Sungurlare Electoral District.

Ivan Yankov Ruzhev, BCP Central Committee candidate member, chairman, okrug people's council executive committee.

Varna Okrug

35. Varna Electoral District.

Georgi Ivanov Atanasov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, Council of Ministers chairman.

36. Varna Electoral District.

Georgi Borisov Robev, BCP member, chairman, Union of Music Workers in Bulgaria.

37. Varna Electoral District.

Dimitur Iliev Popov, BCP Central Committee member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

38. Varna Electoral District.

Kichka Todorova Staneva, BZNS member, shop power worker, Purvi May Combine.

39. Varna Electoral District.

Neshka Stefanova Robeva, BCP member, senior coach, National Artistic Gymnastics Team.

40. Varna Electoral District.

Andrey Viktorov Bundzhulov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, first secretary, DKMS Central Committee.

41. Varna Electoral District.

Kiril Georgiev Ignatov, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Bulgarian Red Cross Central Committee.

42. Varna Electoral District.

Dimitur Atanasov Dimitrov, BCP member, public figure.

43. Varna Electoral District.

Konstantin Ivanov Atanasov, BCP Central Committee member, first deputy department head, BCP Central Committee.

44. Varna Electoral District.

Elena Georgieva Zlateva, BCP member, chairman, Light Industry Association.

45. Varna Electoral District.

Tsena Ivanova Stamatova, BCP member, galvanizing technician, Elprom Economic Combine for Household Electric Power Utensils.

46. Varna Electoral District.

Zhelyu Milushev Rusev, BCP member, chairman, okrug BPS council.

47. Varna Electoral District.

Vasil Tsanov Ivanov, BCP Central Committee member, minister of transport.

48. Beloslav Electoral District.

Khristo Kostov Radev, BZNS member, editor in chief, periodical ZEMYA I PROGRES.

49. Aksakovo Electoral District.

Elena Kiryakova Danailova, BZNS member, Kichevo village mayor.

50. Vulchi Dol Electoral District.

Kosta Yordanov Manolov, BZNS member, chairman, Vulchi Dol Obshtina People's Council Executive Committee.

51. Devnya Electoral District.

Strakhil Draganov Khristov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, okrug people's council executive committee chairman.

52. Provadiya Electoral District.

Veselin Yosifov Kolev, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Union of Bulgarian Journalists.

53. Vetren Electoral District.

Ivan Nikolov Kaludov, BZNS Standing Committee member, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

54. Dulgopol Electoral District.

Vasil Georgiev Yanakiev, BCP Central Committee member, Navy commander in chief.

55. Georgi Traykov Electoral District.

Boyan Georgiev Traykov, BCP Central Committee member, BTA general director.

Veliko Turnovo Okrug

56. Veliko Turnovo Electoral District.

Mitko Kirov Mitkov, BCP Central Committee member, chief, Main Political Administration of the People's Army.

57. Veliko Turnovo Electoral District.

Khristo Neykov Neykov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, chairman, Union of Bulgarian Painters.

58. Veliko Turnovo Electoral District.

Georgi Mitev Karamanev, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman, Social Council of the Council of Ministers.

59. Veliko Turnovo Electoral District.

Svetla Ancheva Tsvyatkova, DKMS member, assembly worker, Radio Engineering Equipment Combine, Veliko Turnovo.

60. Elena Electoral District.

Margarita Bosilkova Bakalova, deputy chairman, okrug BZNS management.

61. Strazhitsa Electoral District.

Ivan Velinov Mitov, BCP member, chairman, Supreme Court.

62. Lyaskovo Electoral District.

Iliya Dimitrov Iliev, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

63. Gorna Oryakhovitsa Electoral District.

Todorka Tsvetkova Stoyanova, BCP member, cow farm manager, Purvomaytsi village.

64. Gorna Oryakhovitsa Electoral District.

Nikola Nikolov Tsonev, BCP Central Committee member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

65. Gorna Oryakhovitsa Electoral District.

Todor Iliev Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Committee for Environmental Protection, Council of Ministers.

66. Polski Trumbesh Electoral District.

Dimitur Georgiev Viyachev, BZNS Administrative Council member, secretary, Fatherland Front National Council.

67. Pavlikeni Electoral District.

Khristo Iliev Khristov, BCP Central Committee member, minister of trade.

68. Pavlikeni Electoral District.

Yordan Todorov Nedev, BZNS member, crop-growing brigade manager, Dichin village.

69. Svishtov Electoral District.

Khristo Nikolov Stanev, BCP member, chairman, okrug people's council executive committee.

70. Svishtov Electoral District.

Siyka Atanasova Neykova, BCP Central Committee member, Fatherland Front National Council secretary.

71. Svishtov Electoral District.

Ivan Kharalambiev Ivanov, non-party member, technologist, Sviloza Economic Chemical Combine.

Vidin Okrug

72. Vidin Electoral District.

Dilyana Gancheva Rangelova, BCP and DKMS member, worker, Economic Chemical Combine, Vidin.

73. Vidin Electoral District.

Panteley Yordanov Zarev, BCP Central Committee member, BAN deputy chairman.

74. Vidin Electoral District.

Kiril Dimitrov Zarev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

75. Vidin Electoral District.

Georgi Vulkanov Yorgov, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

76. Bregovo Electoral District.

Geno Velkov Toshkov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

77. Kula Electoral District.

Georgi Aleksiev Nachev, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Committee for Labor and Social Affairs, Council of Ministers.

78. Dimovo Electoral District.

Emiliya Antova Vulcheva, BZNS member, veterinary technician, Oreshets village APK.

79. Belogradchik Electoral District.

Rumen Slaveykov Serbezov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, secretary, Council of Ministers Economic Council.

Vratsa Okrug

80. Vratsa Electoral District.

Stanko Todorov Georgiev, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, National Assembly chairman.

81. Vratsa Electoral District.

Svetozar Georgiev Petrushkov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

82. Vratsa Electoral District.

Lilka Petrova Ilieva, BCP member, worker, Vratitsa Textile Combine, Vratsa

83. Vratsa Electoral District.

Lyudmila Petrova Stefanova, DKMS member, electrical engineer, Druzhba Medical Equipment Plant.

84. Mezdra Electoral District.

Stoyan Dimitrov Karadzhov, BCP Central Committee member, public figure.

85. Roman Electoral District.

Todor Ivanov Bozhinov, chairman, okrug BZNS management,

86. Bela Slatina Electoral District.

Vladimir Bonev Amidzhin, BCP Central Committee member, BPFFK Central Committee chairman.

87. Gabare Electoral District.

Toshka Nacheva Stamenova, BZNS member, deputy chairman, Gabare APK.

88. Knezha Electoral District.

Emil Petrov Petkov, BCP member, director, Tsentromet NPP.

89. Oryakhovo Electoral District.

Goran Ninov Marinov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, chairman, okrug people's council executive committee.

90. Kozloduy Electoral District.

Vasil Vulchev Vasilev, BCP Central Committee member, chief, Main Administration of Construction Troops.

91. Miziya Electoral District.

Yosif Khananel Astrukov, BCP member, chairman, Cultural-Educational Organization of Jews in Bulgaria.

92. Krivodol Electoral District.

Kiril Vasilev Klisurski, BZNS Administrative Council member, public figure.

Gabrovo Okrug

93. Gabrovo Electoral District.

Pepa Georgieva Vasileva, BCP member, measuring machine tuner-operator, Tekstilno Mashinostroene Scientific-Production Combine, Gabrovo.

94. Gabrovo Electoral District.

Emil Yordanov Khristov, BCP Central Committee secretary.

95. Gabrovo Electoral District.

Slavi Stoyanov Rusev, BCP member, general director, Kapitan Dyado Nikola Economic Combine, Gabrovo.

96. Gabrovo Electoral District.

Trifon Nenov Pashov, BCP Central Committee member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

97. Trevnya Electoral District.

Mariy Antonov Ivanov, BCP Central Committee member, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

98. Dryanovo Electoral District.

Lazar Krustev Lazarov, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

99. Sevlievo Electoral District.

Lyuben Georgiev Kulishev, non-party member, senior advisor, Council for Foreign Relations, State Council.

100. Sevlievo Electoral District.

Anka Petkova Dimitrova, BZNS member, chief specialist at the Okrug Selection Center for Animal Husbandry, Sevlievo.

Kurdzhali Okrug

101. Kurdzhali Electoral District.

Galina Stefanova Khristova, BZNS member, organizer, Fatherland Front obshtina committee, Kurdzhali.

102. Kurdzhali Electoral District.

Sava Stefanov Biliderov, BCP member, machine assembly worker, Pnevmatika Scientific-Production Enterprise, Kurdzhali.

103. Kurdzhali Electoral District.

Yordan Nikolov Yotov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, BCP Central Committee secretary, editor in chief RABOTNICHESKO DELO.

104. Kurdzhali Electoral District.

Elitsa Khristova Mladenova, BCP member, technologist, Orfey Textile Combine, Kurdzhali.

105. Chernoochene Electoral District.

Kostadin Yanchev Kostov, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

106. Perperesh Electoral District.

Petur Petrov Tsvetkov, BZNS Administrative Council member, department head, BZNS Standing Committee.

107. Ardino Electoral District.

Krasimira Khubenova Khandzhieva, BCP member, chief bookkeeper, Ardino Narkoop.

108. Momchilgrad Electoral District.

Radon Petrov Popivanov, BZNS Standing Committee member, minister of public health.

109. Dzhebel Electoral District.

Georgi Sotirov Tanev, BCP Central Committee member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

110. Podkovski Electoral District.

Ilcho Ivanov Dimitrov, BCP Central Committee member, national education minister.

111. Kirkov Electoral District.

Vasil Savov Zikulov, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chief of General Staff, BNA.

112. Krumovgrad Electoral District.

Milcho Georgiev Milchev, BCP member, chairman, okrug people's council executive committee.

113. Ivaylovgrad Electoral District.

Ivan Petrov Shpatov, BCP Central Committee member, chief secretary, Council of Ministers.

Kyustendil Okrug

114. Kyustendil Electoral District.

Mircho Asenov Stoykov, BCP Central Committee member, deputy minister of national defense.

115. Kyustendil Electoral District.

Yordan Stoyanov Tsanev, BCP Central Committee candidate member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

116. Kyustendil Electoral District.

Dimitur Yakov Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

117. Kyustendil Electoral District.

Magdalena Asenova Stoyanova, DKMS member, worker-machine operator, Marek Plant, Kyustendil.

118. Bobov Dol Electoral District.

Ivan Nikolov Popov, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Central Council of Scientific and Technical Associations.

119. Stanke Dimitrov Electoral District.

Georgi Vladimirov Stoilov, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Union of Architects in Bulgaria.

120. Stanke Dimitrov Electoral District.

Khristina Lazarova Pepeldzhiyska, BCP member, deputy director, Stanke Dimitrov Pharmaceuticals Plant.

121. Sapareva Banya Electoral District.

Aleksandur Khristov Dimitrov, chairman, BZNS okrug management.

122. Kocherinovo Electoral District.

Malinka Dimitrova Bezenkova, BZNS member, trade worker.

Lovech Okrug

123. Letnishki Electoral District.

Ivan Vulev Ivanov, BCP member, worker, Balkan Combine.

124. Lovech Electoral District.

Lyubomir Spiridonov Levchev, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Union of Bulgarian Writers.

125. Lovech Electoral District.

Georgi Ivanov Ivanov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, flyer-cosmonaut.

126. Lovech Electoral District.

Mitko Grigorov Dimitrov, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman, State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

127. Troyan Electoral District.

Petur Dachev Balevski, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Committee on Prices, Council of Ministers.

128. Troyan Electoral District.

Rayna Tsvetanova Dimitrova, BZNS member, plant protection agronomist, Apriltsi APK.

129. Teteven Electoral District.

Ivan Stoyanov Gruev, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Council of Ministers Committee on Quality.

130. Yablanitsa Electoral District.

Georgi Yotov Kalchev, BZNS member, secretary, obshtina people's council executive committee, Dermantsi village.

131. Lukovit Electoral District.

Lazar Donchev Petrov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

132. Ugurchin Electoral District.

Vasil Yonchev Vasilev, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

Mikhaylovgrad Okrug

133. Mikhaylovgrad Electoral District.

Nacho Petrov Papazov, chairman, BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, chairman, All-National Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Committee.

134. Mikhaylovgrad Electoral District.

Vladimir Todorov Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman, Council of Ministers Council for Spiritual Development, chief director, Banner of Peace Center.

135. Smolyan Electoral District.

Stefan Tsvetanov Nikolov, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

136. Lom Electoral District.

Evtim Kostov Penov, BCP member, okrug people's council executive committee chairman.

137. Lom Electoral District.

Angel Dimitrov Bobokov, BCP Central Committee member, first deputy head of department, BCP Central Committee.

138. Berkovitsa Electoral District.

Vera Tsekova Nacheva, BCP Central Committee member, public figure.

139. Vurshets Electoral District.

Trifon Rangelov Balkanski, BCP Central Committee member, first deputy department head, BCP Central Committee.

140. Vulchedrum Electoral District.

Georgi Yosifov Kolarski, BZNS member, chairman, Vulchedrum village APK.

141. Boychinovtsi Electoral District.

Kirilka Gospodinova Khristova, BCP and DKMS member, worker, Montana Plant, Lekhchevo village shop.

142. Brusartsi Electoral District.

Krusto Georgiev Mutaftchiev, chairman, obshtina BZNS management, Medkovets village, head of APK industrial grain production brigade.

143. Chiprovtsi Electoral District.

Petur Nikolov Petrov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

Pazardzhik Okrug

144. Batak Electoral District.

Dimitur Aleksandrov Zhulev, BCP Central Committee member, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the USSR.

145. Belovo Electoral District.

Dimitur Metodiev Khristov, BCP Central Committee member, senior political associate, BCP Central Committee apparatus.

146. Bratsigovo Electoral District.

Mako Petrov Dakov, BCP Central Committee member, BAN deputy chairman.

147. Velingrad Electoral District.

Silviya Ilieva Ekova, BCP member, furniture maker, V. Sotirov Furniture Plant, Velingrad.

148. Velingrad Electoral District.

Atanas Georgiev Semerdzhiev, BCP Central Committee member, first deputy minister of national defense, BNA chief of General Staff.

149. Pazardzhik Electoral District.

Tsola Nincheva Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee member, honorary chairman, All-National Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Committee.

150. Pazardzhik Electoral District.

Boris Vasilev Iliev, BZNS member, mechanizer, Pazardzhik APK.

151. Pazardzhik Electoral District.

Margarita Angelova Geneva, BZNS member, technologist, Fish and Fish Products Economic Enterprise, Pazardzhik.

152. Pazardzhik Electoral District.

Ivan Stoyanov Iliev, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman, State Planning Commission.

153. Panagyurishte Electoral District.

Konstantin Todorov Rusinov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, first secretary, okrug BCP Committee.

154. Peshtera Electoral District.

Prodan Toshev Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee member, department head, BCP Central Committee.

155. Septemvriy Electoral District.

Vasil Nikolov Kovachev, BCP member, director, Scientific-Application Base, Vineyard-Wine Scientific Production Complex, Septemvriy.

156. Lesichevo Electoral District.

Milena Asenova Stamboliyska, BZNS Standing Committee member, deputy chairman, National Assembly.

157. Strelcha Electoral District.

Vasil Atanasov Rabukhchiev, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

Pernik Okrug

158. Pernik Electoral District.

Vasil Vasilev Vasilev, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

159. Pernik Electoral District.

Petur Georgiev Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, chairman, BPS Central Council.

160. Pernik Electoral District.

Khristina Yordanova Arsova, DKMS member, designer, Heavy Machine Building Combine, Radomir.

161. Pernik Electoral District.

Georgi Dimitrov Georgiev, BCP member, chairman, okrug people's council executive committee.

162. Pernik Electoral District.

Yanaki Ivanov Yanakiev, BCP member, miner, G. Dimitrov Economic Mining-Energy Combine.

163. Radomir Electoral District.

Khristo Borisov Bonin, BCP Central Committee member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

164. Zemen Electoral District.

Evka Mikhaylova Razvigorova-Yanakieva, BZNS member, deputy chairman, Committee of the Movement of Bulgarian Women.

165. Trun Electoral District.

Slavcho Stamenov Trunski, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Peoples.

Pleven Okrug

166. Pleven Electoral District.

Georgi Yordanov Momchev, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Council for Spiritual Development of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the Committee for Culture.

167. Pleven Electoral District.

Pavlina Georgieva Krumova, BCP and DKMS member, worker at the Miziya Plant, Pleven.

168. Pleven Electoral District.

Dimitur Georgiev Nanchev, BCP member, first secretary, obshtina BCP committee, Pleven.

169. Pleven Electoral District.

Atanas Khristov Maleev, BCP Central Committee member, Medical Academy chairman.

170. Pleven Electoral District.

Angel Tonchev Balevski, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.

171. Pleven Electoral District.

Atanaska Draganova Petkova, BCP member, head of industrial production brigade, Radishevo village APK.

172. Cherven Bryag Electoral District.

Sava Tsolov Ganovski, BCP Central Committee member, director, BAN Philosophy Institute.

173. Cherven Bryag Electoral District.

Svetla Velichkova Mikhaylova, DKMS member, worker at the Deveti May Machine Building Combine, Cherven Bryag.

174. Levski Electoral District.

Atanas Georgiev Atanasov, BCP member, general director, Economic Petrochemical Combine.

175. Dolna Mitropoliya Electoral District.

Lyubcho Yordanov Blagoev, BCP Central Committee member, commander, anti-aircraft defense and air force.

176. Gulyantsi Electoral District.

Stefan Dimitrov Benov, BZNS member, head of mixed crop growing-animal husbandry brigade, Brest village APK.

177. Nikopol Electoral District.

Kuncho Iliev Kunev, BCP Central Committee candidate member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

178. Belene Electoral District.

Georgi Borisov Grigorov, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Stroitelstvo Economic Trust.

179. Dolni Dubnik Electoral District.

Angel Dimitrov Angelov, secretary, BZNS Standing Committee.

180. Pordim Electoral District.

Luchezar Avramov Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Bulgarian Association for Tourism and Recreation.

181. Pelovo Electoral District.

Ivan Markov Todorov, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

182. Podem Electoral District.

Yana Stefanova Zabunova, member, BZNS Administrative Council, first deputy head of department, BZNS Standing Committee.

Plovdiv Okrug

183. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Ivan Dimitrov Panev, BCP Central Committee member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

184. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Toncho Ivanov Chakurov, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Metalurgiya Economic Trust.

185. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Petko Yanev Ganchev, BCP member, worker at the Rekord Motorcars Combine, Plovdiv.

186. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Andon Krustev Popov, BCP member, driver, Automotive Vehicles Combine, Plovdiv.

187. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Petur Atanasov Chobanov, BCP member, electrician, Plovdiv Electrical Installations Administration.

188. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Panteley Lazarov Pachov, BCP Central Committee member, first secretary, obshtina BCP committee, Plovdiv.

189. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Damyan Dimitrov Damev, BZNS Administrative Council member, director, BZNS Publishing House.

190. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Tsvetana Georgieva Maneva, BCP Central Committee candidate member, deputy chairman, Actors Union.

191. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Ivan Borisov Andonov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, chairman, Farmakhim Economic Trust.

192. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Mariya Dimitrova Mavrova, BZNS member, chief zootechnician, Kalekovets village.

193. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Leda Geo Mileva, BCP member, chairman, Translators Union.

194. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Svetla Raykova Daskalova, BZNS Standing Committee member, minister of justice.

195. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Tsotso Nikolov Tsotsov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, Ministry of National Defense system.

196. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Vladimir Khristov Kalaydzhiev, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman, Council for the Reproduction of Human Resources, State Council.

197. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Atanas Dimitrov Petrov, BCP Central Committee member, National Assembly deputy chairman.

198. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Sava Atanasov Dulbokov, BCP Central Committee member, first deputy chairman, Fatherland Front National Council.

199. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Georgi Angelov Bozhkov, BZNS member, deputy chairman, okrug people's council executive committee.

200. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Milyu Nikolov Milev, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

201. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Petur Toshev Mladenov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, minister of foreign affairs.

202. Plovdiv Electoral District.

Nevena Stoykova Doneva, BCP member, tuner, Combined Memory Systems Plants, Plovdiv.

203. Asenovgrad Electoral District.

Sevda Ruslanova Taskova, BCP member, animal husbandry breeder, Asenovgrad APK.

204. Asenovgrad Electoral District.

Atanas Borisov Avkov, BZNS member, mechanizer, Asenovgrad APK.

205. Asenovgrad Electoral District.

Nikolay Aleksandrov Khaytov, non-party member, editor in chief, periodical RODOPI.

206. Sadovo Electoral District.

Zhana Kostadinova Nacheva, BZNS member, animal husbandry worker, Sadovo APK.

207. Purvomay Electoral District.

Blagoy Penev Delchev, BCP Central Committee member, first deputy chairman, BPFFK Central Committee.

208. Purvomay Electoral District.

Dimitur Argirov Kostov, member, BZNS Administrative Council, public figure.

209. Brezovo Electoral District.

Panayot Kostov Panayotov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, Ministry of National Defense system.

210. Rakovski Electoral District.

Stoyan Kostov Koshulev, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, okrug people's council executive committee.

211. Kaloyanovo Electoral District.

Boris Stefanov Todorov, BCP Central Committee member, deputy minister of national defense.

212. Suedinenie Electoral District.

Zapryan Velichkov Likov, BCP member, brigade leader, Suedinenie APK.

213. Khisarya Electoral District.

Zhelyazko Kolev Kolev, BCP Central Committee candidate member, National Assembly department head.

214. Karlovo Electoral District.

Khristo Ruskov Khristov, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Bulgarian Hunting and Fishing Union Central Council.

215. Karlovo Electoral District.

Dimitur Tsochev Bratanov, BCP Central Committee member, public figure.

216. Karlovo Electoral District.

Iliya Atanasov Gunchev, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Metalkhim Economic Trust.

Razgrad Okrug

217. Razgrad Electoral District.

Pencho Penev Kubadinski, BCP Central Committee politburo member, Fatherland Front National Council chairman.

218. Razgrad Electoral District.

Georgi Tsankov Pankov, BCP Central Committee member, first deputy chairman, Council of Ministers Economic Council.

219. Razgrad Electoral District.

Diana Vasileva Kirova, BZNS member, grain-feed brigade organizer, Razgrad APK.

220. Isperikh Electoral District.

Kol'ov Yovchev Stoyanov, BCP member, chairman, okrug people's council executive committee.

221. Isperikh Electoral District.

Silviya Staneva Milanova, DKMS member, worker at the Komsomolets Enterprise, Isperikh.

222. Kubrat Electoral District.

Boris Stoyanov Atanasov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

223. Zavet Electoral District.

Aleksandur Petkov Ivanov, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

224. Loznik Electoral District.

Tseno Stoyanov Khinkovski, BCP Central Committee candidate member, Agricultural Academy chairman.

225. Senovo Electoral District.

Orlin Tikhomirov Zagorov, BCP member, deputy chairman, Council for the Development of Spiritual Values, State Council.

Ruse Okrug

226. Ruse Electoral District.

Petur Marinov Petrov, BCP Central Committee member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

227. Ruse Electoral District.

Boris Petrov Spasov, BCP member, honorary chairman, SYuB, National Assembly consultant.

228. Ruse Electoral District.

Svetlin Rusev Vulchev, BCP Central Committee member, director, National Art Gallery.

229. Ruse Electoral District.

Nikola Kostadinov Stefanov, BCP Central Committee member, chief of office, BCP Central Committee general secretary.

230. Ruse Electoral District.

Elena Atanasova Drashkova, BCP member, worker at the Rodopa Industrial-Animal Breeding Complex.

231. Ruse Electoral District.

Zvezda Velikova Eneva, DKMS member, assembly worker-tuner, Printed Circuits Plant, Ruse.

232. Ruse Electoral District.

Grisha Stanchev Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary.

233. Borovski Electoral District.

Doncho Kunev Karakachanov, BZNS okrug management chairman.

234. Belene Electoral District.

Stoyan Tonchev Stoyanov, member, BZNS Standing Committee, State Council member, deputy chairman, BPFK Central Committee.

235. Dve Mogili Electoral District.

Vasilka Antonova Peneva, BZNS member, deputy chairman, Dve Mogili APK.

236. Ivanovo Electoral District.

Angel Tsvetkov Filipov, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman, Fatherland Front National Council.

237. Vyatovo Electoral District.

Isay Alipiev Karamanov, BCP member, veterinarian, Vyatovo.

238. Slivopol Electoral District.

Dimitur Yordanov Dimitrov, BZNS member, brigade leader, cow farm, Gorno Vranovo APK.

Silistra Okrug

239. Silistra Electoral District.

Ivan Raychinov Prumov, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Central Cooperative Union.

240. Silistra Electoral District.

Aneliya Tsekova Mineva, DKMS member, technologist, Kapitan Mamarchev Technological Rubber Items Plant, Silistra.

241. Silistra Electoral District.

Georgi Georgiev Dzhagarov, BCP Central Committee member, State Council deputy chairman.

242. Tutrakan Electoral District.

Vasil Nedev Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, chairman, New Technologies and Materials Economic Trust.

243. Dulovo Electoral District.

Dimitur Rusev Mikhaylov, BCP member, chairman, okrug people's council executive committee.

244. Okorsha Electoral District.

Rosen Iliev Chernev, BZNS member, okrug Fatherland Front committee secretary.

245. Alfatar Electoral District.

Dimitur Mikhalev Stoev, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

246. Sitovo Electoral District.

Georgi Vasilev Kardashev, BCP Central Committee member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

Sliven Okrug

247. Sliven Electoral District.

Lilyana Dimitrova Pencheva, BCP Central Committee member, BPS Central Council secretary.

248. Sliven Electoral District.

Andrey Karlov Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

249. Sliven Electoral District.

Todor Ivanov Kyurkchiev, BCP Central Committee candidate member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

250. Sliven Electoral District.

Ivan Konstantinov Stefanov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, Ministry of National Defense system.

251. Sliven Electoral District.

Donka Todorova Nencheva, BZNS member, technologist at the sheep-breeding farm, Krushare village.

252. Nova Zagora Electoral District.

Atanas Stefanov Atanasov, BCP member, assembly worker, Metal-Cutting Machine Plant, Nova Zagora.

253. Nova Zagora Electoral District.

Tencho Dimitrov Papazov, BCP Central Committee member, deputy minister of national defense.

254. Kotel Electoral District.

Ninko Stefanov Viyashki, BCP Central Committee member, National Assembly deputy chairman.

255. Tvurditsa Electoral District.

Asya Angelova Emilova, non-party member, school principal, Byala Palanka village.

256. Mlekarevo Electoral District.

Iliya Velikov Georgiev, chairman, BZNS okrug management.

257. Kermen Electoral District.

Georgi Nikolov Menov, member, BZNS Administrative Council, public figure.

Smolyan Okrug

258. Smolyan Electoral District.

Stoyan Mikhaylov Mirchev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

259. Smolyan Electoral District.

Radka Georgieva Tuneva-Yanchevska, BCP member, head of designer group, Instruments Plant, Smolyan.

260. Rudozem Electoral District.

Angel Nikolov Georgiev, BCP member, brigade leader, mining brigade, Ribnitsa Mine, Rudozem.

261. Madan Electoral District.

Asen Yankov Yankov, member, BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, chairman, okrug people's council executive committee.

262. Zlatograd Electoral District.

Grigor Velkov Shopov, BCP Central Committee member, first deputy minister of internal affairs.

263. Banya Electoral District.

Stoyan Nikolov Bukikov, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

264. Chepelare Electoral District.

Vasil Georgiev Kolarov, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Bulgarian National Bank.

265. Devin Electoral District.

Atanas Angelov Atanasov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

Sofia City People's Council

266. Sofia Electoral District.

Stefan Lambev Danailov, BCP member, actor, Ivan Vazov National Theater.

267. Sofia Electoral District.

Kiril Aleksandrov Zarev, BCP member, brigade leader, Elektronika Plant.

268. Sofia Electoral District.

Raya Dimitrova Gicheva, member, BZNS Administrative Council, public figure.

269. Sofia Electoral District.

Bogomil Nikolaev Raynov, BCP Central Committee member, first deputy chairman, Bulgarian Writers Union.

270. Sofia Electoral District.

Aleksandur Ivanov Raychev, BCP Central Committee candidate member, chairman, Union of Bulgarian Composers.

271. Sofia Electoral District.

Blagovest Khristov Sendov, non-party member, deputy chairman and chief secretary of the BAN, deputy chairman of the Council for Spiritual Development, Council of Ministers, chairman, Council of Ministers Committee for Science.

272. Sofia Electoral District.

Ivan Todorov Neykov, member, BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, chairman, Construction and Construction Materials Workers Trade Union Central Committee.

273. Sofia Electoral District.

Iliya Petkov Mlechkov, member, BZNS Administrative Council, public figure.

274. Sofia Electoral District.

Khristo Dobrev Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee member, first deputy minister of national defense.

275. Sofia Electoral District.

Mariya Kamenova Ivanova, DKMS member, electrician, Computer Equipment Plant.

276. Sofia Electoral District.

Vladimir Dimitrov Lazarov, non-party member, area manager, Computer Equipment Central Institute.

277. Sofia Electoral District.

Kamen Ivanov Kamenov, member, BZNS Standing Committee, member, Fatherland Front National Council Bureau.

278. Sofia Electoral District.

Kostadin Ivanov Dzhatov, BCP Central Committee member, milling machine operator, Metal-Cutting Machines Plant.

279. Sofia Electoral District.

274. Sofia Electoral District.

Khristo Dobrev Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee member, first deputy minister of national defense.

275. Sofia Electoral District.

Mariya Kamenova Ivanova, DKMS member, electrician, Computer Equipment Plant.

276. Sofia Electoral District.

Vladimir Dimitrov Lazarov, non-party member, area manager, Computer Equipment Central Institute.

277. Sofia Electoral District.

Kamen Ivanov Kamenov, member, BZNS Standing Committee, member, Fatherland Front National Council Bureau.

278. Sofia Electoral District.

Kostadin Ivanov Dzhatov, BCP Central Committee member, milling machine

274. Sofia Electoral District.

Khristo Dobrev Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee member, first deputy minister of national defense.

275. Sofia Electoral District.

Mariya Kamenova Ivanova, DKMS member, electrician, Computer Equipment Plant.

276. Sofia Electoral District.

Vladimir Dimitrov Lazarov, non-party member, area manager, Computer Equipment Central Institute.

277. Sofia Electoral District.

Kamen Ivanov Kamenov, member, BZNS Standing Committee, member, Fatherland Front National Council Bureau.

278. Sofia Electoral District.

Kostadin Ivanov Dzhatov, BCP Central Committee member, milling machine operator, Metal-Cutting Machines Plant.

279. Sofia Electoral District.

Anastasiy Donchev Ivanov, BCP Central Committee member, first secretary, Sofia City BCP Committee.

280. Sofia Electoral District.

Venko Milanov Markovski, BCP member, poet, public figure.

281. Sofia Electoral District.

Radi Traykov Kuzmanov, BCP Central Committee member, worker at the Elpromenergo Economic Combine.

282. Sofia Electoral District.

Krustyu Atanasov Stanilov, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman, Council of Ministers Economic Council.

283. Sofia Electoral District.

Todor Khristov Zhivkov, general secretary, BCP Central Committee, chairman, State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

284. Sofia Electoral District.

Nikolina Asenova Bunkova, BCP member, turner, Telephone and Telegraph Equipment Plant.

285. Sofia Electoral District.

Zhelezan Raykov Zhelezanov, member, BZNS Administrative Council, senior associate, BZNS Standing Committee.

286. Sofia Electoral District.

Vasil Andreev Nikov, BCP member, miner-brigade leader, Inzhstroy DSO.

287. Sofia Electoral District.

Ivan Georgiev Pekhlivanov, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association.

288. Sofia Electoral District.

Lyubomir Pavlov Krustev, BCP Central Committee member, first deputy chairman, Council of Ministers Council for Spiritual Development.

289. Sofia Electoral District.

Vladimir Dimitrov Stoychev, BCP member, honorary chairman, Bulgarian Olympic Committee.

290. Sofia Electoral District.

Aleksandur Yankov Dimov, BCP Central Committee member, head of chair, Kliment Okhridski Sofia University.

291. Sofia Electoral District.

Mariya Simeonova Zakharieva, BCP Central Committee member, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

292. Sofia Electoral District.

Margarita Spasova Duparinova, member, BZNS Administrative Council, actress, Ivan Vazov National Theater.

293. Sofia Electoral District.

Angel Todorov Shishkov, non-party member, deputy chairman, Fatherland Front National Council.

294. Sofia Electoral District.

Ivan Nikolov Maslarov, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Union of Silk Worm Growers.

295. Sofia Electoral District.

Niko Mois Yakhiel, BCP Central Committee member, senior political associate, BCP Central Committee apparatus.

296. Sofia Electoral District.

Yaroslav Georgiev Radev, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman, State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

297. Sofia Electoral District.

Vasil Pandov Vasilev, member, BZNS Administrative Council, department head, BZNS Standing Committee.

298. Sofia Electoral District.

Andrey Avramov Andreev, BCP member, deputy editor in chief, periodical NOV ZHIVOT.

299. Sofia Electoral District.

Stefan Markov Ninov, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee.

300. Sofia Electoral District.

Pencho Stoyanov Kosturkov, non-party member, public figure.

301. Sofia Electoral District.

Mikhail Popov Genovski, member, BZNS Administrative Council, public figure.

302. Sofia Electoral District.

Mincho Semov Genchev, BCP Central Committee candidate member, rector, Kliment Okhridski Sofia University.

303. Sofia Electoral District.

Mladen Isaev Mladenov, BCP member, deputy chairman, Bulgarian Writers Union.

304. Sofia Electoral District.

Lazar Rusinov Stamboliev, BCP member, chairman, Sofia City Fatherland Front Committee.

305. Sofia Electoral District.

Galya Todorova Aleksieva, DKMS member, electrical assembly worker, Shesti Septemvri Plant, Sofia.

306. Sofia Electoral District.

Georgi Mitov Petrov, BCP member, scientific associate, Veda Clothing and Textiles Institute.

307. Sofia Electoral District.

Benislav Ivanov Vanev, BCP member, director, TsNIKA Technological Automation Center.

308. Sofia Electoral District.

Boyan Georgiev Purvanov, member, BZNS Standing Committee, public figure.

309. Sofia Electoral District.

Slav Khristov Karashev, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman, Bulgarian Writers Union, director of the Fatherland Front Publishing House.

310. Sofia Electoral District.

Turpo Atanasov Bozhilov, first secretary, Deveti Septemvri Rayon BCP Committee.

311. Sofia Electoral District.

Nikola Manolov Manolov, BCP Central Committee member, secretary, State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

312. Sofia Electoral District.

Lyubcho Georgiev Toshkov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, Ministry of National Defense system.

313. Sofia Electoral District.

Lyuben Nikolov Donev, BCP member, brigade leader, Sredets APK.

314. Sofia Electoral District.

Georgi Stoynev Kharizanov, BCP member, general director, L. Brezhnev Economic Metallurgical Combine.

315. Sofia Electoral District.

Boromil Gyurov Iliev, BCP member, metallurgical worker, L. Brezhnev Economic Metallurgical Combine.

316. Sofia Electoral District.

Mincho Tsanev Peychev, member, BZNS Administrative Council, chairman, Sofia City BZNS management.

Sofia Okrug

317. Slivnitsa Electoral District.

Dimitur Kharalampiev Dimitrov, member, BZNS Standing Committee, deputy chairman, Union of Bulgarian Journalists.

318. Kostinbrod Electoral District.

Khristo Kostov Khristov, BCP member, chairman, okrug Fatherland Front committee.

319. Godech Electoral District.

Yanka Ilieva Brezovska, member, BZNS Administrative council, deputy chairman, okrug BZNS management.

320. Svoje Electoral District.

Zhivko Mitov Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Council for the Reproduction of the Environment, State Council of the NRB.

321. Etropole Electoral District.

Dobri Marinov Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, minister of national defense.

322. Srednogorski Electoral District.

Veselin Georgiev Andreev, BCP Central Committee member, writer.

323. Botevgrad Electoral District.

Ivan Penev Tenev, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Izot Economic Trust.

324. Pravets Electoral District.

Nikolay Vulchev Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

325. Elin Pelin Electoral District.

Yanko Markov Spasov, secretary, BZNS Standing Committee.

326. Gornomalinski Electoral District.

Lyuben Stoyanov Stefanov, member, BZNS Standing Committee, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

327. Ikhtiman Electoral District.

Mincho Borisov Pankov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, chairman, okrug people's council executive committee.

328. Kostenets Electoral District.

Margarita Petrova Kovacheva, BCP member, first secretary, okrug DKMS committee.

329. Samokov Electoral District.

Atanas Iliev Konstantinov, BCP Central Committee member, deputy department head, BCP Central Committee.

330. Samokov Electoral District.

Rayna Rangelova Postolova, BZNS member, animal husbandry worker, Samokov APK.

Stara Zagora Okrug

331. Stara Zagora Electoral District.

Stoyan Ivanov Markov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman, State Committee for Research and Technology.

332. Stara Zagora Electoral District.

Mincho Smilov Yovchev, BCP Central Committee member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

333. Stara Zagora Electoral District.

Stoyo Ivanov Nedelchev (Chochoolu), member, BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, public figure.

334. Stara Zagora Electoral District.

Zdravko Stefanov Mitovski, member, BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission, deputy chairman, Fatherland Front National Council.

335. Stara Zagora Electoral District.

Kera Vasileva Genovska, BZNS member, deputy director, okrug animal husbandry selection center, Stara Zagora.

336. Dulbok Electoral District.

David Solomon Elazar, BCP Central Committee member, director, BCP History Institute.

337. Opane Electoral District.

Manol Pavlov Yordanov, BZNS member, mixed brigade leader, Petrovo village.

338. Kaloyanovets Electoral District.

Georgi Pavlov Georgiev, BCP Central Committee member, public figure.

339. Radnevo Electoral District.

Velko Ivanov Palin, BCP Central Committee member, department head, BCP Central Committee.

340. Gulubovo Electoral District.

Nikola Khristov Todoriev, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Energetika Economic Trust.

341. Gurkovo Electoral District.

Nikolay Georgiev Ivanov, secretary, BZNS Standing Committee, deputy chairman, Fatherland Front National Council.

342. Muglitzh Electoral District.

Georgi Dimitrov Georgiev, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Committee for State and People's Control.

343. Kazanluk Electoral District.

Georgi Kostov Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, chairman, Union of Film Workers.

344. Kazanluk Electoral District.

Ivan Minchev Ivanov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, secretary, okrug BCP committee.

345. Kazanluk Electoral District.

Anka Ivanova Spirova, DKMS member, worker at the Fr. Engels Machine Building Combine, Kazanluk.

346. Pavel Banya Electoral District.

Nevena Yuliyanova Ayvazova, DKMS member, worker at the Tsvyatko Radoynov Timber Processing Plant, Dolno Sakhrane.

347. Chirpan Electoral District.

Lyubomir Petkov Kabakchiev, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Actors Union.

348. Bratya Daskalovi Electoral District.

Ten'o Dinev Cherkezov, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

Tolbukhin Okrug

349. Tolbukhin Electoral District.

Milen Georgiev Stoyanov, DKMS member, electrician, High-Tension Apparatus Combine, Tolbukhin.

350. Tolbukhin Electoral District.

Velichko Ivanov Minekov, BCP member, first deputy chairman, Bulgarian Painters Union.

351. Tolbukhin Electoral District.

Petur Tanchev Zhelev, secretary, BZNS, first deputy chairman NRB State Council.

352. Tolbukhin Electoral District.

Dimitur Yordanov Dimitrov, BCP Central Committee member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

353. Tolbukhin Electoral District.

Khristaki Kunev Ivanov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, chairman, Food Industry Association.

354. Tolbukhin Electoral District.

Ivan Georgiev Vlaev, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

355. Balchik Electoral District.

Diko Slavov Fuchedzhiev, BCP Central Committee candidate member, director, Ivan Vazov National Theater.

356. Kavarna Electoral District.

Boyka Ivanova Georgieva, BZNS member, chief bookkeeper, complex animal husbandry production brigade, Rakovski village.

357. General Toshevo Electoral District.

Kostadin Stanev Georgiev, BCP member, chairman, okrug people's council executive committee.

358. Krusharski Electoral District.

Khristo Marinov Mutafov, BCP member, secretary, Fatherland Front National Council.

359. Tervel Electoral District.

Adelina Radomirova Rizova, BCP member, secretary, obshtina trade unions council, Tervel.

Turgovishte Okrug

360. Turgovishte Electoral District.

Asya Velinova Ilieva, BZNS member, technical manager at the Construction Enterprise, Turgovishte APK.

361. Turgovishte Electoral District.

Dimitur Ivanov Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, minister of internal affairs.

362. Makariopolski Electoral District.

Khristo Spasov Zlatkov, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

363. Popovo Electoral District.

Stefan Petkov Staynov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, chairman, Committee for Territorial and Settlement Structure, Council of Ministers.

364. Popovo Electoral District.

Neli Stoykova Nedelcheva, DKMS member, laboratory technician, Iv. Stoyanov Plastic Goods Plant, Popovo.

365. Opaka Electoral District.

Alen Malinov Alenov, BCP member, deputy chairman, Opaka village APK.

366. Omurtag Electoral District.

Evtim Yanev Krustev, BCP Central Committee candidate member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

367. Antonovo Electoral District.

Kamen Khinov Kalinov, BCP Central Committee member, editor in chief, newspaper NOVA SVETLINA.

Khaskovo Okrug

368. Khaskovo Electoral District.

Damyan Mladenov Alekov, BCP member, production organizer, Khimmash Economic Combine, Khaskovo.

369. Khaskovo Electoral District.

Elena Petkova Chakurova, BZNS member, chief engineer for construction, Klokotnitsa APK, Khaskovo.

370. Khaskovo Electoral District.

Yordanka Yovcheva Avramova, BCP member, weaver, Zheko Dimitrov Textile Combine, Khaskovo.

371. Khaskovo Electoral District.

Velichko Petrov Velichkov, BCP Central Committee member, chairman, Trade and Services Association.

372. Khaskovo Electoral District.

Stoyan Peykov Stoyanov, BCP Central Committee member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

373. Khaskovo Electoral District.

Aleksi Ivanov Vasilev, secretary, BZNS Standing Committee, minister of agriculture and forests.

374. Dimitrovgrad Electoral District.

Grigor Georgiev Stoichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member, Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

375. Dimitrovgrad Electoral District.

Daniela Dimitrova Marinova, DKMS member, laboratory technician, Economic Chemical Combine, Dimitrovgrad.

376. Dimitrovgrad Electoral District.

Elena Nedeva Boeva, BZNS member, agronomist, strain testing station, Gorski Izvor village.

377. Kharmanli Electoral District.

Vasil Kolev Pasev, member, BZNS Administrative Council, chairman, okrug people's council executive committee.

378. Simeonovgrad Electoral District.

Ivan Ganchev Vrachev, BCP Central Committee candidate member, chairman, Bulgarian Automobile Association Central Council.

379. Lyubimets Electoral District.

Krustyu Sergeev Trichkov, BCP Central Committee member, first deputy chairman, Fatherland Front National Council.

380. Svilengrad Electoral District.

Kostadin Nikolov Lyutov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, prosecutor general of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Shumen Okrug

381. Vurbitsa Electoral District.

Asen Karakhanov Sevarski, BCP member, journalist, public figure.

382. Khitrino Electoral District.

Boril Orlinov Kosev, BCP member, chairman, Venets village APK.

383. Kaolinovo Electoral District.

Georgi Eftimov Stoyanov, BZNS member, mechanizer, Kaolinovo APK.

384. Kaspichan Electoral District.

Yordan VeleV Yordanov, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

385. Novi Pazar Electoral District.

Petur Georgiev Vutov, BCP member, chairman, Interparliamentary Group Bureau, National Assembly.

386. Preslav Electoral District.

Velcho Antonov Velchev, BCP Central Committee member, minister of finance.

387. Shumen Electoral District.

Yordanka Miteva Kuneva, BZNS member, technologist, viticulture link, Shumen APK.

388. Shumen Electoral District.

Neli Kuncheva Toncheva, DKMS member, scientific associate at the St. Stamenov Base for Development and Application, Economic Aluminum Combine.

389. Shumen Electoral District.

Filyu Khristov Chakurov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

390. Shumen Electoral District.

Chudomir Asenov Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary.

391. Ivanski Electoral District.

Krum Vasilev Nachev, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman, BCP Central Committee Coordination Council for Propaganda Abroad.

Yambol Okrug

392. Yambol Electoral District.

Dobrinka Stoyanova Chifchieva, BCP member, worker, Tundzha Textile Combine, Yambol.

393. Yambol Electoral District.

Vasil Tsanov Vasilev, BCP Central Committee secretary.

394. Yambol Electoral District.

Drazha Deleva Vulcheva, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman, National Assembly.

395. Straldzha Electoral District.

Georgi Atanasov Parushev, BZNS member, head of brigade council, Straldzha APK.

396. Bolyarovo Electoral District.

Angel Ivanov Yordanov, chairman, BZNS Control-Auditing Commission.

397. Tenevo Electoral District.

Zhelyazka Petrova Georgieva, BCP member, worker at the D. Dimov Economic Chemical Combine, Yambol.

398. Skalishki Electoral District.

Iliya Stoyanov Vurtigorov, chairman, okrug BZNS management.

399. Topolovgrad Electoral District.

Peko Petrov Takov, BCP Central Committee member, deputy chairman, State Council.

400. Elkhovo Electoral District.

Ivan Dimitrov Ovcharov, BCP Central Committee candidate member, first secretary, okrug BCP committee.

5003

CSO:2200/120

POLITICS

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FRG WEEKLY CITES NEW FINDING ON ELBE BOUNDARY FIX

Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German Vol 40 No 20, 12 May 86 pp 65, 68

[Article: "Closest Approximation"]

[Text] Professor Dieter Schroeder of Berlin was actually looking for British documents on the course of the inner-German border on the Elbe in the archives of the London Public Record Office. But first he unearthed only "depressing things" about his profession at home. Among dusty folders Schroeder came across "textbook examples of the sloppiness" of German specialists in international law.

The jurist from Berlin discovered innumerable documents from the occupation era such as the "border fixing" by the British Rhine Army in 1948, files and maps of military sections and papers of the Allied High Commission, believed to be secret, but which are "officially accessible" in London; these papers have been ignored in all "previous academic publications on this subject." Schroeder: "Embarrassing for everyone who has written about it for 11 years."

Many have written on the subject, both scholars and politicians. Since 1975, their assessments and positions have fed a long, bitter fight over the 93.7 km long Elbe border between Lauenburg and Schnackenburg, a fight that scarcely any serious politician concerned with German issues understands any more, but which conservative contemporaries are simply not willing to settle pragmatically.

Christian Democrats like Lower Saxony's Minister President Ernst Albrecht insist "that the occupying forces fixed the border on the eastern bank of the Elbe," thus on the GDR side.

Positions to the contrary on the part of the SPD and opposition scholars are routinely dismissed as an attempt "to be of service to the GDR for purely ideological reasons," according to Albrecht's counterpart in Kiel, Uwe Barschel. The head of the Schleswig-Holstein government says that the relevant papers from the Allies could "only be interpreted" as meaning that the Elbe flows on West Germany territory.

The papers in the British state archives in London sees things differently.

Schroeder summarizes his, as he calls them, "sensational" discoveries: "That the Elbe belongs to the FRG in its entire length is the least reliable interpretation." According to the professor, in fact, the Elbe border runs in part on the GDR side, in part on FRG territory, and in part in the middle of the Elbe.

The papers that Schroeder has collected and is now publishing in a book confirm in his opinion, without the shadow of a doubt, that the border runs in the "middle of the river" for a total of at least 40.5 km. (Footnote 1) (Dieter Schroeder, "Die Elb-Grenze" [The Elbe Border], Nomos Verlagsgesellschaft, 97 pages, DM 24)

This indisputably emerges from the 1944 London Protocol on the occupation zones, in which the old "borders of the Laender and provinces within Germany" were taken as the basis. And these borders ran along the middle of the Elbe.

West Germany's Christian Democrats did seek to shift the border universally to the GDR shore, with the help of maps enclosed in the documentation. However, a perusal of the maps in fact reveals little.

They turned out to be imprecise "sketches on a very small and moreover inaccurate scale" (Schroeder). Large rivers, lakes and principal towns are supposedly depicted as topographic details only "in rough contours and are schematically simplified."

Furthermore, the Berlin researcher discovered a document that is tantamount to a "scoop" (SPD Land party whip in Kiel Klaus Rave) in the international legal fight on the question of whether maps or text should be accorded greater authority.

The European Advisory Commission, which worked up the basis for the German capitulation, explicitly specified in 1945 that the borders on the Elbe maps should only be understood "in agreement with the text" of the London Protocol. And the protocol is unambiguous.

The course of the border is allegedly indisputable for a stretch just under 10 km--partly on West German territory (7.4 km), partly within GDR territory across from Schnackenburg (2.4 km).

However, the course of the border for the 43.4 km long section of the so-called Neuhaus Strip is still not "unequivocal in all aspects," according to Schroeder's research. The territory of the former Hannoverian Neuhaus Office, which stretches along the shore opposite Bleckede, Hitzacker and Dannenberg, was ceded by Great Britain "to the Russian zone" in July 1945 because there were no longer any intact bridges.

It is true that the Elbe in its entire length was depicted in many British documents as the border. However, Schroeder contends that a course on the northeast bank on the GDR side is "thoroughly tenable" based on other documents.

Thus, the British Land commissioner for Lower Saxony complained in 1952 that the exact definition of the border had "remained vague" in the agreement. And as late as 1957, the British embassy referred to a paper of the Allied Control Council and stated explicitly that the "British zone authorities (exerted) control over the entire width of the river."

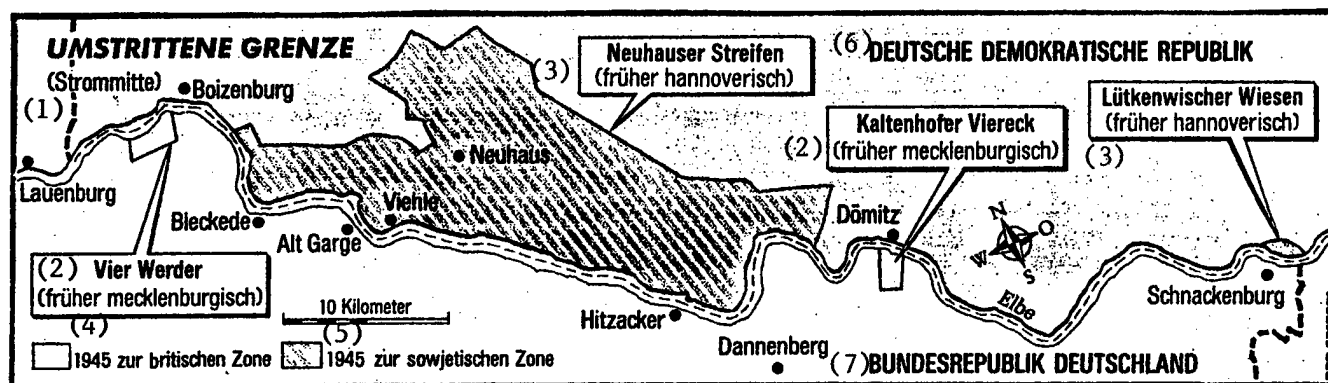
On the other hand, a wealth of other documents of British origin lead one to the conclusion that the Elbe at this time as well was equally assigned to West and East Germany. Military maps of the War Office, which were later involved in border negotiations, reveal a "broken middle line" in the Elbe. In 1948, the British Rhine Army established the dividing line from Lauenburg to Schnackenburg "in the middle of Elbe."

Almost inevitably, the Allied Commission then identified the border "in the middle of the river" in a 1953 note to the FRG government--a viewpoint adopted even by Lower Saxon authorities in the mid-1950s.

Practical application on the Elbe for decades also supports the assumption that the middle of the river was the border according to the original judgement of all interested parties--and that it was not until later that Christian Democrats made territorial claims. The police and customs from both East and West patrol conjointly and are active on the entire length of the river in their own boats. The "thesis of the course of the border in the middle of the river" Schroeder assesses, "shows the closest approximation to the legal foundations."

The scholar perceives the pointless fight concerning the Elbe border as an example of a typically German tendency--"the tendency to indulge in theories," as Schroeder quotes a British colleague, and "to proclaim where the critical examination of diplomatic documents is of legal use."

Figure 1. Disputed Border



Key:

1. Middle of the river
2. Previously Mecklenburg
3. Previously Hannover
4. To the British Zone in 1945
5. To the Soviet Zone in 1945
6. German Democratic Republic
7. Federal Republic of Germany

12271

CSO: 2300/353

POLITICS

POLAND

SELECTED PRESS COVERAGE ON CHERNOBYL

Reaction to Problem of Food Contamination

Warsaw PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY in Polish No 19, 11 May 86 pp 8-9

[Article by Tomasz Sarek: "You Cannot See an Atom"]

[Text] When Gabriela Machcinska's grandchildren came home from school on Wednesday they immediately closed the windows and did not even want to go outside. She went out, looked around. There is dew on the grass, so if there was something in the air, it must have already fallen and will go into the ground along with the dew. And what if it comes back in the roots?

No, it would be unreaonable to think so. For if it were a plague, or some other cholera, the dogs would begin to whine and the cattle would die... Then you could see something. And here? You cannot see an atom.

Machcinska lugged three full milk cans to the edge of the road. She stood over them, sighed, shrugged her shoulders, and shook her head.

If she does not let the cows out into the pasture, where the grass has already come up a little, and there is only enough beet pulp and leaves for perhaps another 2 weeks, then what? Is she supposed to slaughter them? Or starve them?

Piasecki, as usual, drives from Komorowo to Kampinos, and, as usual, he picks up the full milk cans and then later drops off the empties. But now, in addition to the milk cans, he has another important assignment. If he sees a cow somewhere in a pasture, he is supposed to report it immediately and on no account pick up milk cans from this farm. Slomka was the first one to risk it and the militia stepped in. At 500 zlotys per cow he paid a fine of 1,500 zlotys. But what was worse, they brought his milk back to him. He had to feed it to the hogs. Counting 30 liters at 30 zlotys each, he lost another 900 zlotys!

Sanepid visited Danuta Pawlak's milk-purchase center on Thursday. They took a sample after all of the milk had already been picked up and poured into the vat. She could not have done that herself. She takes samples from every milk can, but only to check the fat content and whether or not the milk is sour.

Although yesterday they rejected Suzanna Nitek's milk not because of the atom but simply because of carelessness--she gave them milk that was sour.

Sanepid did not give her any kind of answer. The truck comes every day before nine o'clock, just as it always has. So, what is she supposed to say to the farmers who come to her and ask:

"Danka, what do you think? Can I drink my own milk? The atom won't kill me?"

But for the most part they don't drink it. Only the towns get bottled milk, and no one yet has gone all the way to Blonia just for milk. So they don't drink milk.

--I'll starve before I drink any of that stuff.

Some people use common sense, others panic, and immediately a madness is generated. Zygmunt Drewnowski, as befits the president of the Rural Township Cooperative in Pomiechówek, set an example of composure. He doesn't drink any milk. He calmly waits: When the next attraction comes, people will forget all about this.

Some people have already calmed down and have begun to scheme: The cows will last 2 weeks on the winter fodder, no more, that is certain. So they are getting together in pairs and making agreements. One will sell milk, the other will let the cows graze. But it still has to be figured out whether this kind of deal will be profitable enough to pay the daily fines, which may be higher and higher.

Already on the first of May there was talk that west of Warsaw the milk was OK.

--On the other side, milk for commercial sales was rejected, says Boguslaw Antczak, dairy manager in Leszno.

But no one in the dairy drank it. About nine o'clock, when the sun has made itself felt, one gets a taste for cold milk. Antczak looked around at the people, but no one touched it.

And on Friday, when they had almost 5,000 liters of milk prepared to make cottage cheese, there was a telephone call. Blonie had stopped bottling. So instead of making high-fat cottage cheese, they made a low-fat cheese for hog feed and are now waiting to see what happens next.

So far today there has been no telephone call. It is still too early. The call will come about nine o'clock when the trucks come from the milk-purchase center. They will be told either to load it into trucks and haul it to Warsaw, or to centrifuge the cream and use the rest for casein.

And casein is not as profitable, says Boguslaw Pawlak, putting on a starched apron as if he wanted to cast spell over it. For my taste, this should not last more than a week. But then the devil knows. Everything is so invisible, so untouchable, a little abstract.

There is no milk in Pomiechówek either. The saleswomen were told to refer the people to Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki and Legionów, because these are towns. But in Legionów even the jams were all bought up, while in Pomiechówek butter is available.

There was also confusion about powdered milk. First, on Wednesday the shops were told to sell powdered milk only to those with health cards for children up to age 3. And if there was a shortage, only 1 kilogram per person. But before the word on that reached the stores, the milk was already gone, so on Friday they ordered that milk should be sold for children only up to 11 months, on a ration card coupon. They promised that they will bring milk into the towns.

In addition to milk, in Pomiechówek things look bad as far as rabbits are concerned. People were urged to raise rabbits, and so people are raising them. Everyone sent their child to pull a little grass out of the ditches and the rabbits grew. Every week a man came along to buy the rabbits and take them to Nasielska, where they were slaughtered. But this week when he came he said that it looks bad for the rabbit industry because there are large stocks of rabbits in the refrigerators. Possibly the rabbits will go to Silesia. And where is the lettuce supposed to go?

From Blonia the lettuce is going to Leszno. This is hard to explain, but in Leszno 25 zlotys can be gotten for crisp lettuce, and in Blonia it doesn't sell at all. In Leszno people do not have to be convinced that plastic sheeting will not let anything through. They buy.

From Pomiechówek the lettuce should go to Nowy Dwór Mazowiecki, to the horticultural cooperative, along with the radishes.

--Sir, it is not possible that a week ago lettuce sold wholesale for 30 zlotys a head, and on Thursday, for only 3 zlotys. You understand, sir? And one seedling cost me 6 zlotys. Do you understand this kind of business?

The president asks me to excuse him but he has a board meeting right away, so I must understand that he cannot even say a few words about lettuce.

On the board, across all of the columns, the words "As of 1 May, lettuce is deleted from the price list", appear in chalk.

Commission Member Defends Information Lag

Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 12 May 86 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Prof Zbigniew Jaworowski, member of the Government Commission, manager of the Radiation Health Department at the Radiological Protection Laboratory in Warsaw, by Bożena Kastory; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] What is the level of radioactive contamination in Poland at this time?

[Answer] Atmospheric radioactivity has dropped enormously. It is low compared to what it was during the days immediately after the disaster. But even if it were hundreds of thousands times higher than it now is, it would still not be dangerous.

[Question] The margin of safety is that large?

[Answer] Yes. The strength of a radiation dose has already fallen to a level only slightly higher than natural. But in the first days after the accident it was still not dangerous, even in the most contaminated areas of Poland, because it lasted a very short time. If this were to last a long time, a year, for example, we would receive a dose permissible for people employed in work with isotopes.

[Question] Nowhere in Poland has radioactivity returned to a natural state?

[Answer] It is close to that, but fluctuates within certain limits. If rain falls in a certain area and washes dust from the atmosphere, it cleanses the air of radioactive particles. Then other air masses, unwashed by rain, come in and radioactivity rises. We received sudden reports that in certain areas radioactivity rose or fell two- or threefold, and this occurred when the amount was already much lower than initially.

[Question] It has rained recently throughout the entire country. How does this change the distribution of the contamination?

[Answer] It is very good that it rained, that it washed what settled on the ground, particularly on plants. Atmospheric radioactivity was high throughout almost the entire country for 3 days, i.e., 28, 29 and 30 April. Initially, winds carried this cloud to the north, over the Baltic; then when the direction of air circulation changed, the cloud was carried to the south. Then the cloud merged with other air masses. On the fourth day we already had a large drop in the radionuclide content of the air. Now they are practically all gone. Perhaps the remainder of the radioactivity that we are seeing is coming from the dust, lying on the ground surface, which is being lifted upwards by air currents, or is arriving with new air masses in which the radioisotopes were diluted during their meanderings over other countries.

[Question] If the air was cleansed by the rain, then more dust is in the soil for the same reason.

[Answer] The dust is deposited on the earth's surface.

[Question] And will be washed into the soil?

[Answer] The faster the rains wash it into the soil, the better. For two reasons. First, because the isotopes which are on the earth's surface are constantly giving us a certain dose of radiation, and when they enter the soil this dose will shrink. Second, rain washes radioactive dust off of plants.

[Question] Does this mean that milk will soon be safe?

[Answer] Actually, milk is already within the international standards recommended by the International Atomic Energy Agency. We in Poland have not found milk which approached the limits of this standard. Nevertheless, we are still maintaining restrictions, mainly because of the change in the weather which we are now seeing. That is why, although similar situations are described in various reports and forecasts, we would rather be safe than sorry. The rain may be washing radioactive dust from plants, and the amount of iodine in the grass and early vegetables may be decreasing, but from that very same cloud which is hanging over them, radioactive deposits may be falling with the rain. And instead of the wished-for drop in radioactivity, it may rise locally on the ground. That is what happened in Krakow. Air contamination in Krakow was minimal in comparison with Warsaw, but a few days ago my Warsaw colleagues reported that contamination on the ground took a sudden rise despite the fact that there were not many radioisotopes in the air.

[Question] What happened?

[Answer] It rained. It turned out that the lower strata of the air were not contaminated, as determined by measuring devices at a height of 1 m. But the upper strata had a much higher radioactivity level, and the rain washed the radioactive substances from them and deposited them on the ground.

[Question] Generally speaking, then, it is better to be cautious, because it is not possible to measure everything at the same time.

[Answer] That was a few days ago. Right now we have no such contamination, even in the higher parts of the atmosphere over Poland, so there is not much from which dust could be washed out. But it is better that we wait and take more measurements after a few days. We have a large radiometry network in place, receive enormous amounts of data and verify everything.

[Question] You were one of the first people in Poland to know, shortly after the Chernobyl accident, that something very unusual is happening, precisely due to this radiation measurement network.

[Answer] Information received from all over the country is synthesized in the Central Laboratory for Radiological Protection (CLRP). CLRP is the coordinator for a network of measurement stations, a system which is called a Radioactive Contamination Measurement Service. There are about 100 stations scattered throughout Poland. They are connected to CLRP by a telephone and telex system. Monday morning when we came to work we found information printouts in the telex reporting a sharp increase in contamination. Some stations, which operate during the night, after ascertaining the level of contamination, went immediately from a system of normal measurement to emergency measurement. Under this system, measurements are made not once a day or once every few days, but every 2 hours. Therefore, we had accurate information on the rise in air contamination as early as Sunday evening. We saw that this was happening mostly in the northeastern part of the country. We then put the entire system, all the measurement stations, on an emergency basis and immediately began to receive data from throughout Poland.

[Question] Most of the information given by the Government Commission pertains to contamination by radioactive iodine. The mixture of the products of fission, which occurs in this type of accident, also includes other radionuclides. You said at the press conference that iodine constitutes 80 percent of this mixture. But the remaining 20 percent includes strontium and cesium. Are they not dangerous? Iodine accumulates in the thyroid, but does not strontium accumulate in the bones, and cesium in the muscles?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] And their half-life is much longer than iodine--several dozen years? Can they be ignored?

[Answer] Well now, the entire emergency situation in which we and other countries find ourself is divided into certain periods. The early period, which was almost entirely absent in Poland, occurs close to and at the time of the accident, and geographically close to the area in which the accident occurred. A considerable amount of time elapsed from the time the disaster occurred until the radioactive cloud reached us, and the shortest living radionuclides had already ceased to exist. The concentration of all of the others, which live a few days or years, also decreased. In the mixture which reached us, the dominating elements were iodine 131 and its kin, which live even shorter than iodine with its 131 atomic mass and 8-day half-life.

Radioactive iodine dominates during the second period. In the third stage, the "recovery" stage, there is renewal and repair, when everything returns to normal and iodine ceases to be so important and the problem of strontium and cesium appears. It is true that strontium accumulates in the bones, but there is incomparably less of it than iodine. Iodine is also far more dangerous, because, as opposed to strontium, the organ in which it accumulates is very small. The thyroid of an adult person weighs about 20 grams, and the bones weigh about 10 kilograms. Therefore, the bones constitute a large mass, in which even much greater amounts of strontium than we have here can disperse without harm. Furthermore, only a small amount of strontium enters the bones permanently, while in the case of iodine approximately 60 percent of the amount which enters the organism is retained, and 90 percent of that accumulates in the 20 grams of the thyroid gland. And in the case of children, the thyroid weighs 1 to 2 grams, not 20 grams, and their physiology is such that the organism retains not 60 percent, but 100 percent of the iodine which entered it.

Therefore, iodine is special and actually is the only danger, and all of our efforts must be directed toward preventing its penetration into the organisms of children. But at this time the danger is already over, and I can say that we have overestimated it rather than underestimated it.

[Question] How do you assess the way in which society was informed about the degree of contamination and the need for precautionary measures? For my part, I would like to say that it is regrettable that so many radiologists, biochemists and geneticists did not want to give out any information, not only pertaining to the present situation because I understand that--they did not have access to the measurements being conducted and the reports coming in--but

neither did these specialists want to share their basic knowledge concerning the effects of radiation on a live organism in general, and not just in the case of this accident.

[Answer] It seems to me that giving out information in such a situation always has another side. It can create panic. We tried to avoid what happened after the failure of the Three Mile Island reactor in the United States in 1979. I studied this case and followed the literature on this subject. I know how much harm was caused by the fact that at that time certain members of the American government spoke out too hastily on the subject, without giving enough consideration to the reports which reached them and without accurately evaluating the situation. This was a big nuclear power plant disaster, but no one died there and probably no one will die as a result. However, the first reports were issued in such a way that they caused panic, heart attacks, symptoms of other illnesses, some people to flee, announcements of evacuation and immediate retraction of these announcements. And what has stayed in people's minds is that this was the greatest catastrophe yet. And it was a catastrophe in which, after all, no one died...

Today we are dealing with a catastrophe in which people died. But whatever these losses will be, immediately or later on, of people who were in the immediate proximity of the reactor, the losses are incomparably lower than those suffered every day in other branches of industry. Five thousand people in Poland die each year as a result of automobile accidents. There will not be that many deaths as a result of the Chernobyl accident, despite the fact that this is a catastrophe the likes of which people are experiencing for the first time. I think that the lesson that the people of the world will learn from this accident will not lead to an abandonment of nuclear power plants and that this way of obtaining energy will continue to be regarded as the safest. On the other hand, nuclear technicians will learn how not to make mistakes.

Weekly Supports Nuclear Power, Public Input

Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY in Polish No 20, 18 May 86 pp 2, 3

[Article by Andrzej Hryniewicz, professor at Jagiellonian University and the Institute of Nuclear Physics in Krakow and associate member of the Polish Academy of Sciences, and Zygmunt Kolenda, associate professor at the Krakow Metallurgy and Mining Academy: "Nuclear Energy--Salvation or Annihilation?"]

[Excerpts] The failure of one of four reactors at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant is one of the serious accidents which occurred during the entire history of the nuclear power industry in the world, and about which the public was told. The nuclear power industry is now 32 years old and it began with the startup in 1956 of the first atomic power plant in the Soviet Union.

Based on information reaching us from the scene of the accident, it may be deduced that a serious failure of the power reactor occurred. A meltdown of the core containing nuclear fuel took place, and as a result of a chemical explosion the reactor building was damaged and a fire broke out, which primarily involved the graphite--the material from which the reactor is constructed. This resulted in escape of the radioactive products of fission,

contained in the nuclear fuel. The plume of radioactive dust and gases rose high into the atmosphere and the winds began to shift the radioactive cloud. Telephone inquiries and conversations over the past few days have demonstrated how little is known about the construction of a nuclear reactor and how mistaken some impressions are. Many people are convinced that a nuclear explosion occurred in the reactor. Well, let us say that a reactor cannot become an atomic bomb. The degree of enrichment of the nuclear fuel used in it makes this impossible. A nuclear explosion of the reactor would be contrary to the laws of physics. There is no doubt that the reactor building was damaged by a chemical explosion.

[---] [Law dated 31 July 1981 on Control of Publications and Shows, Art 2, pt 5 (Daily Gazette, No 20, item 99, rev 1983 Daily Gazette, No 44, item 204)]. The Hiroshima complex was described in an article written by Anna Tyszkowska, published under this title in TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY (No 16, 1985).

Almost all of the information contained in this article was taken from Robert Jungk's book, "The Atomic State," which appeared in the FRG in 1977. An abbreviated version in a Polish translation was published in 1982 by the State Publishing Institute. Robert Jungk, known to Polish readers as author of the book, "Brighter Than a Thousand Suns," (Stuttgart 1963, State Publishing Institute 1967), presents in a suggestive but also a very one-sided way, an apocalyptic vision of the annihilation that awaits mankind if it does not abandon the use of nuclear energy. Anna Tyszkowska did not feel it appropriate to mention this outdated and not very objective source of her information. Wladyslaw Markiewicz, in a preface to the Polish edition of "The Atomic State," wrote: "Robert Jungk's book cannot be classified unequivocally as a specific type of literature... To my mind it is simply a pamphlet; a pamphlet on science, on politics, and on the morality of our times." We believe Tyszkowska's article to be damaging, because enhancement of the Hiroshima complex leads to social frustration, provokes irresponsible pronouncements, and does not change the direction of our civilization, in which nuclear energy already has a significant place and its further expansion is inevitable. Mankind does not have to decide whether nuclear energy should be applied and expanded, nor does it have to decide how to do this in order to minimize the risks connected with the construction of nuclear power plants.

We want to reply briefly to two questions: Why the application of nuclear energy is inevitable and essential, and what are the risks involved. We want also to call attention to dangerous consequences that are far less known and to the intensive expansion of the conventional power industry, based on the use of energy raw materials, and especially coal.

The considerations presented can be summed up as follows: The steady degradation of the national environment in Poland and the threat to the health and life of its residents, demands that drastic and very basic institutional changes be made. Society must be informed, as widely as possible, of the dangers inherent in the various parts of the domestic power system. A far-reaching nationwide discussion, covering various aspects, based on forthright and objective opinions from scientists, is becoming indispensable. We are not speaking here solely of the opinions of experts in the field of energy, whose opinions can be predicted. Representatives from the medical

and biological sciences, agriculture and meteorology, and spokesmen for the protection of the environment and artistic monuments, should demonstrate to society all of the presently known positive and negative effects of the various energy-producing methods. Governments should not make arbitrary decisions on energy matters without the public's approval of the risks involved and the safety controls, based on detailed scientific studies.

It is essential that information be available on whether planned nuclear power plants are equipped with safety systems which conform with the most current scientific opinions, and that the selection of sites for nuclear power plants is examined from various points of view.

But we can no longer delay with the answer to the question: What form should the Polish program for development of energy take? Unconsidered ideas and disputes between ministries are costing us very dearly. This is one of the most crucial decisions which Poland must face. This decision will determine whether, in the years to come, we will find joy in a blossoming environment, the singing of birds, clean air and pure water, the health of our children and a serene autumn of our lives, or whether these will be years of irreversible destruction of our natural environment, and the making, of Poland, the dirtiest and most poisoned country in Europe. We are restrained optimists.

9295

CSO: 2600/446

POLITICS

POLAND

CORRESPONDENT SEES 'NO PANIC' IN UKRAINE OVER CHERNOBYL

Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish No 20, 17 May 86 p 10

[Article by Jozef Rzeszut, Moscow foreign correspondent: "In the Danger Zone"]

[Text] About 2 o'clock in the morning on 26 April, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Council of Peoples' Delegates for the Kiev District, Iwan Pluszcz, received news by telephone that a fire had broken out in the No 4 power unit at the Czernobyl atomic power plant. He immediately got into his car and drove to the plant, 130 kilometers away. He returned to Kiev on 1 May.

At the same hour, identical reports reached the party authorities of the Kiev District and the Ukraine, the republic's Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Health of the Ukrainian SSR, and the Ministry of Internal Affairs. The first reports spoke only of a fire, therefore, additional firefighting units were dispatched, as well as ambulances with medical teams to aid persons who may have been injured in fighting the fire.

A fire in an atomic power plant is very dangerous. In the Chernobyl plant, immediately adjacent to the No 4 unit is the No 3 unit, while the No 1 and No 2 units are located somewhat farther away. A fifth unit is being built nearby. In the building of the reactor itself, the instrument room is located at the highest point--71 meters, while the engine room is underground. A fire can spread along the bundles of cables, of which there are hundreds and they stretch for kilometers. Hundreds of persons work at all of the power units and no one can simply jump up and run to safety. The entire installation must be under the constant control of specialists.

The fire broke out at 0123 on Saturday, 26 April. The first firefighting unit came from the nearby community of Pripyat, in which the power-plant workers live. Then reinforcements from other towns arrived. After an hour and a half of exhausting work, the situation appeared to be under control and only the remains of the fire had to be extinguished. The fire did not spread to neighboring buildings nor did it reach the engine room of the No 4 unit.

Already during the fire, the radiation measurement crews recorded an increase in radioactive contamination in the area of the No 4 unit. It was suspected

immediately that there was a reactor failure and the matter took a completely different turn.

What happened that night in the No 4 unit of the Chernobyl power plant? For now, only more or less probable hypotheses can be advanced. Accurate scientific studies must be conducted. It is extremely important to the further development of atomic energy that the causes for the failure are determined--thus haste is not advisable. The government commission, as revealed by deputy premier Boris Szczerbin and scientists, tends to believe that a chemical explosion occurred in the reactor as a result of a very unlikely and unpredictable chain of events, or failure to take certain actions.

The first reactor at Chernobyl has been operating reliably for 9 years. The second and third were put into operation later. The fourth is the newest. At the time of the accident it was being prepared for a scheduled overhaul. Its power had been reduced to the lowest level--200 megawatts. It was to be overhauled in that state. But a failure occurred. As planned, safety equipment automatically interrupted the chain reaction in the reactor, and neutrons, which break up the atomic nuclei, did not enter the surrounding area. Due to the high temperature, the graphite used as a moderator, i.e., as a material to slow down the neutrons, caught fire. Because the reactor became depressurized, i.e., its biological shield, which protects the surroundings against ionizing radiation, was damaged, contaminated radioactive products of graphite combustion entered the atmosphere. Half of this was an iodine isotope, ¹³¹iodine, which has a short disintegration time. Everything now depended on how long the graphite would burn and how far the circulating air would carry the radioactively contaminated particles. It was known that the immediate danger zone was around the power plant itself and that the farther away from this zone, the lower the concentration of radioactive particles in the air. It may produce a temporary rise in the radioactiveness of the surroundings even at great distances, but not enough to endanger human life.

The main task was to stop the emission of radioactive particles into the atmosphere. A decision was made to pour a thick layer of insulating materials on the damaged reactor. The armed forces supplied helicopters and pilots. At the same time, volunteers filled thousands of bags with sand, clay, lead, and other materials. The most skilled pilots lifted the loaded helicopters into the air. It was not a simple matter. All around are chimneys and the over-70-meter high towers of the other power units. Flying at a speed of 140 kilometers per hour, an accurate drop had to be made into the scorched opening of the No 4 reactor. On the first day, 93 drops were made. On the second day, 186, and so it went for several days. By 2 May, a 5,000-ton layer of insulating materials covered the damaged reactor.

When, on 8 May at 2015 hours, a group of foreign correspondents entered the office of the Ukrainian SSR premier, Aleksander Liaszko, the premier began the press conference with the news that the temperature inside the No 4 reactor at Chernobyl 15 minutes earlier was 300 degrees C. The graphite had stopped burning and the emission of radioactive particles into the atmosphere was gradually dropping. Later, Hans Blix, head of the International Atomic Energy

Agency, who was in the accident area, said that the decision to cover the reactor with an insulating layer was correct.

The Worst Did Not Happen

In accordance with official procedure, reports on events in the Chernobyl atomic power plant are sent to Moscow through many channels. A government commission was appointed to deal with the effects of the accident and explain its causes. Many persons appointed to the commission were on duty outside of Moscow at this time. Telephone calls were made immediately. After a while, special planes landed at the Borispol airport in Kiev. Throughout the entire country, specialists in the field of radiation protection and in the treatment of irradiation illnesses were rounded up.

The government commission set up its office in the town of Pripyat, the closest to the power plant. The Ukrainian authorities appointed an operations group which collaborates closely with the commission.

Initially, there was a small explosion and an equally small eruption of radioactive particles. Radiation measurements in the areas around the power plant did not indicate an alarming increase in radioactivity. However, inside the reactor there was still a large amount of atomic fuel and liquid graphite. At any time, more chemical explosions could occur and emission of radioactive particles could increase. The threat of a catastrophe continued to exist. The turning point did not occur until 10 May, when conditions changed sufficiently that everything seemed to be under control. Prof J. Velikhov, a distinguished physicist and vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, who was there the entire time, reported this to the press immediately. Prior to that, the worst could have been expected. That is why all measures taken after the accident were always the result of worst-case scenario planning. Despite the fact that there was no direct danger, already on the evening of 26 April, 1,200 buses and 300 trucks were sent to Pripyat. They waited. Taking into account the changeable air circulation, which can carry radioactive particles over the town, it was decided on the afternoon of 27 April to evacuate the population from a 10-kilometer zone surrounding the power plant. At 1400 hours, buses pulled up to every doorway. The residents had a right to take with them their most essential things as well as dogs, cats, parrots and canaries. The police made a house-to-house check. The fact of the matter is that some people were clearly worried, while others treated the situation very lightly and had no desire to leave. Some had to be calmed down and others had to be told that evacuation was necessary. Therefore, every house was checked to see that no one was left behind. At 1620 a column of buses headed southward. Those who had their own automobiles could leave themselves. All houses were sealed and protected by the police.

In order to avoid any surprises, a decision was made, as a preventive measure, to evacuate the population from a 30-kilometer zone around the power plant, including the town of Chernobyl 22 kilometers away. The government commission immediately moved there. The evacuees were taken to places located 70 to 100 kilometers to the south. The 30-kilometer zone was closed.

At the time the decision was made to evacuate a 30-kilometer zone, it was encircled by a ring of check points. All of the people removed from this zone were tested for radiation and then took showers. If necessary, they received new clothing and underwear. Only then were they driven to their new quarters. There, all of the evacuees were given blood tests and, in addition, they are checked each day for radioactivity. None of the evacuees showed a radiation dose exceeding allowable limits. Regular radiation checks show that radioactivity in these people is steadily dropping.

The authorities have given the evacuees financial assistance and are trying to provide them normal living conditions, insofar as possible. Most of them obtained jobs immediately. The children went to preschools and schools. When I talked with evacuees in the Makarov region, all of them said that they were received in their new place with friendliness and everything was done so that they live and work normally, but that their greatest wish was to return to their own homes. We believe, they said, that the government will do everything so that we can return as soon as possible. The authorities also want the same thing. There is one condition: A scrupulous decontamination of the land and houses must be conducted. The people may return only to safe places. When will this be possible? The scientists will decide this. The authorities are doing only what the scientists approve. They have the last word.

As a result of studies of the amount of radioactive particles in the soil, the areas in which spring work in the fields can be safely begun have been accurately defined. Water samples for radiation measurement are taken hourly from all reservoirs and sewers. In the distant areas of the Ukraine and Byelorussia (the Chernobyl power plant is located close to the boundary between these republics) not once has water-contamination exceeding safe limits been found.

In the Kiev District the weather has been beautiful and sunny since 26 April. If it were to rain it could wash radioactive particles from the soil into the rivers. In order to prevent this, along Pripyat in the area of the power plant, a dike has been built, with a deep ditch in front of it, filled with peat. The peat is supposed to serve as a filter and stop the contaminated particles. This preventive measure is extremely important because the Kiev reservoir, which holds 3.5 billion cubic meters of water, begins southeast of the power plant. It is the main source of water supply for the capital of the Ukraine, and Kiev has 2.5 million inhabitants. The southern end of the elongated reservoir is closed with a dam. One of the scenarios for courses of action envisaged that if the river waters in the area of the power plant are contaminated, the water in the "Kiev sea" will be held for several months until the radioactive particles disintegrate completely, to prevent contamination of other waters. The town would then use water from the Desna River. This is now one of the cleanest rivers in Europe. It flows quite far to the east from the point of the accident and falls into the Dniepr between the Kiev reservoir and the town. Thus it would be remain entirely outside of the contamination area. In Kiev itself there are 300 deep-water wells and in anticipation of the worst it was decided to drill an additional 100 artesian wells. Fortunately, the worst did not happen.

No Panic

A telephone call from the Press Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. A proposition to go to Kiev with the first group of foreign correspondents to go there, a group numbering 18, and there are almost 400 accredited journalists in Moscow. All of them would like to go, but of course not all can. When we assemble in front of the Press Center of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, television crews, which are not going with us, also show up. They film us.

We land in Kiev. Ukrainian television films us. We return to Moscow and again, an American television team is waiting. They film us. The entire time we feel a mood of sensation around us, a mood for which there is no basis either in Kiev or in the entire zone around the power plant. Late in the evening on 8 May, I walk out of the hotel. On Kreszczatik, chestnuts and lilacs are blooming, lovers are sitting on benches, people are strolling, there is a holiday mood. After all, tomorrow is Victory Day. On the streets of the city the next stage of the Peace Race will take place. It is hard to believe that somewhere, thousands of kilometers away, the press, television and radio are reporting about thousands of corpses, with no one to dispose of them, and about panic.

No. There was no panic in the Ukraine. There was some mental strain. We are accustomed to floods, fires, earthquakes and all kinds of other disasters. They are something that is natural and they do not arouse subconscious fears. But we have never had to deal with radioactivity, with something so singularly peculiar. After all, nothing has changed. The sun is still shining, the flowers are blooming, everything is in its place, and yet... The imaginations of many people begin to function and they become fearful... The mental strains begin. The Soviet authorities understand this very well. If someone has a family or friends in other parts of the republic or the country and wants to go there or take the children there, the government does not stand in the way but assists him. People who subconsciously feel endangered have a right to leave, the representatives of the local authorities stressed, in order that they may feel safe. But the prevailing attitude is one of full confidence in the way the authorities have been dealing with the matter and a desire to make a personal contribution to the elimination of the effects of the accident. Many people are applying voluntarily to the government commission and other bodies and offering their assistance. In the face of danger the people have demonstrated discipline, solidarity, and a desire to help others.

When news that I was going into the accident area spread among my Moscow friends, a doctor friend of mine telephoned and said: "You know, I think it would be better if you did not go. The devil only knows what might happen..." Radioactivity measurements conducted at the check point in Kopylowo village in the Makarov region showed that Polish citizen Jozef Rzeszut absorbed a radiation dose of 0.5 milliroentgens per hour. He could have "caught" a larger dose of radiation during a routine chest X-ray...

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC CRIME, PROSECUTION DISCUSSED

Belgrade INTERVJU in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 86 pp 24-26

[Interview with Dr Vladan Vasiljevic, member of the ILA Committee for International Criminal Law, by Goran Ranitovic: "Only the Heedless Go to Jail"; date and place not given]

[Text] Is it possible in an organized society for the number of undetected violations in some domain of the life of society to be 4,500-fold greater than the number of those detected? Yes, say the specialists at the Institute for Sociological and Criminological Research in Belgrade and the Institute for Sociological and Political-Legal Research of "Cyril and Methodius" University in Skoplje. That is, they have done research on the topic: "The Organization and Performance of Prevention in Macedonian Highway Traffic," and they have come to the conclusion that the ratio of traffic violations detected to those undetected ranges in Macedonia from 1:4 to 1:4,500!

We talked about this with Dr Vladan Vasiljevic, president of the Serbian Association for Criminal Law and Criminology and the Yugoslav Federation of Associations for Criminal Law and Criminology. Dr Vasiljevic is editor of the journal JUGOSLOVENSKA REVIJA ZA KRIMINOLOGIJU I KRIVICNO PRAVO and assistant editor-in-chief of the JUGOSLOVENSKA REVIJA ZA MEDJUNARODNO PRAVO. He is a member of the ILA Committee for International Criminal Law. He has participated in several congresses of the International Association for Criminal Law and the International Association for Criminology (Rome, Budapest, Cairo, Lisbon, Belgrade) and at the INTERPOL Colloquium on Traffic Violations held at St Cloud.

For more than 2.5 decades Dr Vladan Vasiljevic has been concerned with the manifestations of social pathology and crime, with criminal law and criminal policy in particular. So far he has more than 70 publications in his field, among which the following have aroused particular attention: "On the Concept of Organized Crime," "Penal Policy in Yugoslavia--Basic Issues and Prerequisites for Monitoring It and Building It," "Scale and Forms of Illegality and Crime in the Economy and the Principal Factors Causing Them," "The International Criminal Court," "Punishment for War Crimes and the Problem of the Statute of Limitations on Criminal Prosecution in International Criminal Law."...

[Question] Are there precise figures on how much real crime there is in Yugoslavia?

[Answer] Our official statistics record only criminals who have been so heedless as to have felt the force of law enforcement agencies and the law. That is why there are no figures on the actual scale of crime in Yugoslavia. As a matter of fact the statistics are "shaped" by law enforcement agencies. The crime level is officially monitored on the basis of the number of persons convicted, which is in fact the most reliable basis for analysis, but still we cannot neglect the fact that there are many individuals and events which law enforcement agencies never learn of or learn of only subsequently when they come before the court on some other charge. The idea of modernizing our judicial statistics, of giving it greater vitality and bringing it closer to actual events, simply cannot be altogether brought about, although society has an interest in this.

[Question] If one examines our statistics, does one note a relatively uniform crime rate from year to year?

[Answer] Over the last decade the number of convictions has ranged between 95,000 and 120,000 a year, and that is approximately the number which law enforcement agencies manage to detect. However, there is good reason to assume that the hidden crime level (including all undetected cases or cases known of in an extensive social milieu, but officially inaccessible to law enforcement agencies) is considerably greater. It is especially difficult to detect white-collar crimes and crimes against self-management, and this goes slowly. It might surprise you, but often traffic violations are also difficult to detect.

[Question] In many countries the crime problem receives a great deal of attention both in science and in law enforcement policy.

[Answer] Yet in our country science has not been sufficiently concerned with it. Nevertheless, that number is so "hidden" that society should in fact be exceedingly disturbed. We recently completed research on traffic violations and established that many violations go undetected. There are many signs that white-collar crime is well organized and skillfully concealed. There is good reason to suppose that research in this field would yield similar results if the same methodology were applied. Research on crimes against self-management also, although they are a real rarity according to the official statistics. But judging by the content of grievances which workers send to sociopolitical organizations and competent bodies in sociopolitical communities, one can conclude that most of them involve violations of the rights of the workers, often in a manner which would make these acts come under our criminal legislation. There are very many such grievances, and quite often they are well-founded. The gap, then, between the officially recorded offenses and the actual offenses is obvious and certainly is not small.

[Question] How do you interpret that gap?

[Answer] There are two kinds of reasons for that kind of gap. First, law enforcement agencies do not have the capability of effectively covering the entire area in which offenses may be committed. Second, certain pieces of legislation put a limit on their results. In the field of highway traffic, for example, there is a limit on the number of kilometers a patrol car can travel, many issues in self-management decisionmaking are the inalienable right of organizations of associated labor, and so on. And then the current political leaders have considerable influence on the work of detection agencies. They can insist on more intensive prosecution of offenders of one kind so as to neglect others, and in that connection this influence may be both constructive and adverse. A pronounced example of the adverse influence is the neglect of white-collar crime, which is taking on ever greater proportions.

[Question] How independent are law enforcement agencies in the work they do?

[Answer] Officially, to be sure, they are independent in doing their jobs, but in actuality they are under the strong influence of individuals, of the leading figures in sociopolitical communities. At the same time even in organizations of associated labor there is a very strong tie-up between the professional management and the bodies of workers' management (workers' councils, self-management workers' control, and other worker bodies), which in the name of some interest of the organization, which in fact has been invented, they frustrate the activity of law enforcement agencies within their own environment. In a similar way the leaders in departments of sociopolitical communities "protect" individual offenders in "their own" economic and other organizations, again in the name of some higher interest, but in fact we are talking about the interest of the individual and of informal groups. In "Trepča," for example, the opportunity was created for immense quantities of silver to be carried off over a matter of years, and "no one noticed" and no one reacted. A group of people in the port of Bar made an immense profit on stolen copper, for which they had all the prescribed documentation, marketing it on the foreign market. Something similar happened at "Eksimkos" in Pristina, "Belgrade Engineering," and indeed even in FOB.

Particular attention is drawn in this area by the issue of accountability for the mistakes which we can safely say have seriously eaten away Yugoslavia's foundations. In the case of Obrovac, Feni, Medijana ploča, Ina, Dina, and others the starting point was the obvious tie-up of alienated centers of political and business power in sociopolitical communities and basic organizations of associated labor. Worst of all is that almost no one has borne even moral accountability for those major mistakes, much less political or judicial accountability.

[Question] Does the legal basis for accountability exist in all these cases?

[Answer] The legal basis has not been consistently built up in these or similar cases, although current statutes afford the possibility of prosecuting the offenders. The laws are least precise concerning those patterns of behavior most dangerous to society and whose outcome unambiguously indicates that the country was being undermined economically. The provisions of Article 114 of the SFRY Criminal Code (counterrevolutionary threat to the system of

government) is postulated upon relevant political motives--subjective criteria for defining a political crime--which makes it difficult to apply them in practice. Somewhat more favorable opportunities are offered for prosecuting unconscientious conduct of business in the economy, abuses, and the like. However, even these crimes are a real rarity in the total number of criminal verdicts. Here again we have the untouchability of those who are under the protection of alienated centers of power.

Even when proceedings are conducted, quite often the true guilty party is not punished. The false accounts of the Canton Hospital in Geneva are a unique example. In essence this criminal act went unpunished or has at least so far, and the ethics of this society did not pass the test. Many participants in that affair have remained in the same positions they held, and some have even been promoted higher. The public was not told the whole truth, and even the mentioning of names, even so much as an insinuation is incompatible and morally impermissible in connection with theft for people who hold high positions in society. The "silence" of the delegates of the Serbian Assembly on this matter is also intolerable.

[Question] Are those the only cases where the law has been bypassed?

[Answer] There are, of course, quite a few other similar examples. We might mention the judicial scandal in Čačak, the events in Titovo Uzice concerning the Kovacevic case, the case that was covered up in Koprivnica. In that mosaic of cases which discredit the aspirations of a self-managed society there is also what happened concerning Drago Druzijanic, former director of "Opuzenka," the flight of Urosevic and Djurekovic.... All of that quite logically and rightly causes unrest and bitterness on the part of the working people and citizens.

That is why we need to reassess those provisions, especially in federal legislation, which pertain to crimes against the foundations of the social system of socialist self-management and the security of the SFRY.

Major economic mistakes and theft, such as the cases mentioned, although they seriously threaten the economic foundation of the country, and thereby undermine the socioeconomic system established by the constitution, are not so treated in our legislation. We need a more precise definition of crimes which would be in proportion to the position held by those who plunder and steal and are guilty of unconscientious conduct of business.... In the legislation of the republics and provinces there should also be fuller "coverage" of offenses in self-managed communities, which in everyday life are already taking on alarming proportions.

[Question] Judging by the statistical indicators, economic crimes have been on the rise in recent years. How reliable are these indicators?

[Answer] We still do not have a generally accepted definition of economic crimes that has been given its final shape, and therefore we need to be very cautious in analyses of the official statistics. According to present definitions, this group includes those criminal types of behavior which are nothing

other than ordinary property crimes against social property (the stealing of timber in the forest, for example). In essence economic crime is an assault upon public property and things of value in the production process and the exchange of goods by persons who have the right to work with socially owned resources, and this causes disturbances in overall social relations. Since the concept of economic crime has not been defined this precisely, no real action is being taken against it. Petty thieves--managers and workers--are very successfully prosecuted, for example, but it is rare for the acts of concluding an injurious contract, bringing about bankruptcy, the giving and receiving of bribes, and the like, to be prosecuted.

[Question] To what extent is the League of Communists responsible for this kind of situation?

[Answer] There are quite a few people in the League of Communists and its leadership bodies of whom one can rightfully ask whether they belong there. This is a consequence of the negative selection of personnel, which has also been reflected in the higher level of crime and the ineffectiveness in combating it. If people's confidence is to be restored, the party must take vigorous steps with the greatest urgency, starting with personnel policy and going all the way to amending certain laws. Ethics must have a key place in every action. In our country the system of social values has not been built up, nor has the attitude toward them. Moral consciousness of social discipline is underdeveloped, and without it it is impossible to resolve the ever larger and ever more challenging contradictions.

[Question] The opinion has become widespread in the public that foreign trade is a sector in which crime is very pronounced, although the official figures do not provide much basis for that assertion.

[Answer] It does not take much intelligence to realize that the many business executives, who have been chasing foreign technologies with no one watching over them, often technologies of dubious value, and who have been causing immense damage to their organizations and to society as a whole, were not doing so merely because they were ignorant, but out of certain other considerations of their own. Numerous licenses were purchased under very unfavorable conditions, and it is easy to conclude that this was the act of individuals who sold out. They are not, of course, acting independently, but have ties with powerful people who "cover them." That is why large losses are "produced," domestic science has been neglected, and the national resources are being sold for a song.

It is incredible that in spite of the difficult economic crisis numerous of our business offices abroad are continuing to "do business" even though their reputation is very dubious and they are often exposed to ridicule. In East Berlin, for example, one entire building is filled with Yugoslav representative offices which are engaged in disloyal competition with one another. That kind of work has no justification whatsoever in centralistic economic systems.

Unfortunately, our representative offices in the West are not conducting their business much better. Although everyone knows how much damage such a system

of representative offices does to the Yugoslav economy, there have been no very serious changes. Such a situation obviously suits foreign trade representatives and those who sent them or who are protecting them. Personal interests are involved, what else would it be. That kind of foreign trade is nepotistic. Origins and "favoritism" are frequently decisive in choosing people for work abroad. Professional competence, true ability, are once again proving to be superfluous, as though they represented some imaginary criteria for evaluation alien to us.

[Question] Political crime is also on the rise. Are the "evil spirits" of the past reviving? How do you explain this?

[Answer] The aggravated economic and political contradictions in society make the citizenry more sensitive to certain things. In one period, for example, we recorded an appreciable rise of crimes of hostile propaganda, and that also led to numerous debates on the topic "The Crime of Thought." Aside from current politics, a considerable influence has also been exerted here by legislative solutions which have not been fully worked out and by judicial practice. Recently we have noted a more lenient attitude on the part of law enforcement agencies toward criminals of this kind, although flagrant oversights are occurring time and again. (One drastic case is that of the Novi Sad teacher Petrovic, where obviously there were several violations of the law.) However, one major question stands open: The legislative solutions on the books provide emphatic protection of the ideological area, but they are not sufficiently precise or they neglect the domain of the economy, in which the security of the state is quite often seriously threatened. And as a result the political prosecutions are not what they should be. In many bodies of legislation in the world, let us recall, the interests of society are protected precisely by protecting the national economy.

In essence, political crime is a consequence of disrupted relations in society. It is not possible to combat it effectively with repression alone, but one must have a sound cultural, economic, and educational policy. Young people, for example, are more and more falling "into the clutches" of the clergy, since the church has very astutely filled the vacuum left by the so-called "subjective forces of society."

[Question] Is the ever more pronounced nationalism one of the consequences of the political and economic crisis?

[Answer] Certainly. It is stimulated in various ways from one community to another, but as a rule it is more evident in the ethnically "frustrated" communities than in those which have had greater ethnic fulfillment. These processes have been taking place in more or less all our republics and provinces, except that they obviously have been more intensive in Kosovo, and there were also certain additional factors operative there. Certain circles were conducting a very deliberate, systematic, and long-term nationalistic policy. If you follow the speeches of the politicians and what has been written in the press, you will notice that "a balance of enemies" is established in Yugoslavia by republics and provinces or by ethnic groups. In essence, this is a matter of deals and mutual understandings among the leading ethnic structures.

We also notice an intensified activity of the anti-Yugoslav emigre community. The pro-Ustasha and pro-Albanian nationalistic emigre circles have become especially lively. They are better organized, they are closing the generation gap more rapidly, they have substantial resources, and here they are receiving considerable aid from various foreign intelligence networks. However, even they are disunited, just like a majority of the Yugoslav emigre organizations. Aside from that, our security service has been combating them very effectively, neutralizing them before they do anything very significant in Yugoslavia.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

TEXTS OF KOSOVO CITIZENS' SPEECHES AT FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 86 pp 53-55

[Record of addresses: "What Kosovo Citizens Said in the Assembly"]

[Text] Impelled by their own dissatisfaction, and perhaps also by the attempt by some Kosovo delegates to moderate the findings of the Federal Council of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, a group of representatives of 42 Kosovo villages came to the Assembly of Yugoslavia asking to speak with a representative of the assembly. This was on 26 February 1986, the same day on which emigration from Kosovo was up for discussion by the Federal Council. In the absence of a representative of the assembly, the Kosovo delegation was received by Zdravko Ciric, the vice president. The meeting began with introductions and applause, and Zdravko Ciric urged those present to speak frankly. "There is no need whatever for being upset or nervous. Things are serious. We all know and feel this, even we who are not from Serbia. I myself am from Vinkovac in Croatia. I feel this problem to be just as serious as you do."

The Kosovo delegation asked that the president of the assembly, who at the time was at another meeting outside the assembly building, come to the auditorium. When Ilijaz Kurtesi arrived, a series of extremely frank declarations began. They gave proof of dissatisfactions, but of a constructive attitude as well. They did include unacceptable statements, but sentences predominated that contained the words "we are not against Albanians; we are against injustice."

These declarations, transcribed from a tape recording, are reproduced here. Only the most essential technical interpolations are included, and they do not violate the authenticity of the statements.

We do this because these speeches appear to us to make up a document of cardinal importance concerning the drama taking place in Kosovo, but also because, such talk until recently being taboo, the most wildly improbable rumors about their content were current. Here, then, are the statements made in the small auditorium of the Yugoslav Assembly on 26 February 1986. Zika Jankovic:

"Comrades, all of you present here, I have come a long way because of certain personal problems with Kosovo. My name is Bozidar Jankovic, nicknamed Zika. We have not come here to intrude where we have no right to, but to demand our rights as citizens. We demand them as do all the nationalities living in Yugoslavia, we Serbs living down there in danger, for whom no one has shown any respect thus far.

"I would like to say on my own behalf that I have not come here to complain about the Albanians. I have come here only to complain about injustice. This is why all these people have come with me. We are not accusing any ethnic group of injustice. All of us are members of an ethnic group that is alien to someone. We are criticizing injustice. People say one thing and then do another. All our rights have been usurped. We are only pawns there. We live depressed, under mental strain, and fearful. We have a long tale to tell.

"There are a lot of us here, so we have to be as brief as possible, and I will bring up only the main points.

"As regards my own household, we have a lot of trouble from the general hostility between Albanian and Serbian children. I believe that this has been known to the comrades here today, the Yugoslav officials, I mean. All this is concealed. We send our children to school to learn. We send them so that our society will educate them, and society pays the teachers' salaries.

"But the teachers organized the Albanian children. The children were not guilty. The children grabbed tools, all the physical training equipment and rushed toward the Serbian children with pickaxes, shovels, and spades, and so the children had to run. They had nowhere else to go, so they ran directly to the Serbian cemetery. At this juncture a train arrived. The conductor, being a cautious person, stopped the train. If he had been careless and inexperienced, there probably would have been a lot of victims of all ethnic groups. But the driver did stop the train, and the children ran into the cemetery. When they reached the cemetery, they had nowhere else to go, so they picked up decayed crosses to defend themselves and fight.

"Comrades came from Pokrajina, ... (name unintelligible).

"I mean to tell the truth.

"Much blood had to be shed for our country to be established. I paid my dues in Hitler's Second World War, and it is a shame that I have to suffer today. I swore then that I would be an honorable citizen to all ethnic groups.

"(Name indistinct) came from Pristina; he was sent by the province. We are grateful that he came, but he did not seek out the guilty persons. He accused us citizens, that is, the Serbian children. The children had to defend themselves and run away. I personally, who have never mixed in ethnic affairs and politics, have a domestic policy of my own, which is to make certain that my children do not go hungry and that I do not become a pauper, and also when I see a poor person to help him, no matter what his nationality may be. This is the standard policy in my household.

"The teachers who organized the group to beat up the Serbian children were around that official. I don't remember his name. He is a Serb by nationality, a Montenegrin I think. He didn't condemn the guilty persons. He said, 'You heads of households are at fault; you did this and did that....' But listen, I didn't send my child to hide. My child couldn't have fought there. Now who organized this?

"What all this has cost me! Three times I stood up to protest. I protested on behalf of everybody. I demanded that the truth be told. They expelled my son from school that year. They made him repeat the grade and deprived him of his right to continue education. Why? Because I demanded that the truth be told. My friends here from Klina commune know that there is no more honest and peaceful child than mine. But because I as a father demanded that the truth be told, they condemned me as a criminal. They expelled my son. I want the assembly here to know that they made my son repeat a grade and deprived him of education.

"But he received private instruction and tried very, very hard and made some progress. But his future has been lost. And there has been another outrage against our house, after this first one.

"The second outrage was that our land was taken from us. Our household is made up of three brothers, father and mother, and three sisters. Our land was taken away from us, 12 hectares. They took all our land away from us. Now that they have taken our land away from us, our family of farmers has nowhere to turn and has to go out into the world to make a living. My brothers were wise; they left 12 years ago, but like an idiot I didn't listen to my parents and brothers, because I did not want to leave Kosovo, figuring that if I don't hate anyone, no one would hate me.

"But I was wrong.

"They left 12 years ago. Their land was taken away from them up to the front door, and they had to leave.

"I got used to life down there in Kosovo. I believe that when a man starts a family he should follow the old saying that you should take a woman to wife who is from the same region as yourself. I believe that I don't hate anyone.

"All this has been very costly to me. What am I to do? I was in much danger as a poor man. By trade I am a carpenter. I have worked at several trades, but this is my main one. I suffered and I worked and worked and I succeeded. I built myself a house down there, and there it still stands. Now I see that I can't educate my children any longer because of the school. I haven't had any connection with officials to get them to give me a grant. I have to find a solution on my own. I thought I would work it out myself so I wouldn't be a burden to society and so that my children wouldn't turn into street kids. We opened a privately owned bar. I am ashamed to go to it today.

"I put the entire family to work here, comrades. Let everyone see me, and my wife and daughter and daughter-in-law. I want to live an honest life. It doesn't matter how I make my living; the important thing is for it to be honest.

"I registered them with the bureau at the minimum wage. All I wanted to do was to give them experience working and get them to want to work. My sons wanted to go abroad, to go their separate ways in the world. I asked them to stay together because I had suffered in the war. My children listened to me.

"I want to ask you comrades here how much it costs to open up a job today? Our little operation supports six jobs. It doesn't support them to make a profit. If only they exert themselves to get work experience, someday it will pay them back. They were registered at the minimum wage; here is my certificate. But what kind of pensioner will I be if I am registered for the minimum at the bureau? Under this terror on the part of the commune it was taken away from me year before last. They applied a lot of pressure and took an inventory and levied heavy taxes.

"Comrades, I want you to know that there are a lot of outrages down there in Kosovo. Sometimes because of a beautiful woman, sometimes because of a sister, sometimes because of a daughter-in-law, sometimes because of a daughter, sometimes because of livestock, and sometimes because of damage to the land. There are any number of outrages.

"I wasn't envious enough to ask them for a grant; I wasn't envious. I was envious, but I didn't ask. I am happy with what I am. I don't keep livestock. The only stock I had, they found it and strangled it.

"Please, if you're going to drive me out, say in public that you're going to drive me out.

"They took inventory 2 years ago and took my property away from me. These were the basic things I made a living with. It is finely stated in the law that no one has a right to touch what a person makes a living with, but what is surplus may be taken. They took my property from me.

"But this has cost them a lot too.

"I am sorry that I stayed in Kosovo. I was told some time ago that the time would come when we wouldn't be able to sell but would have to go. And this is what happened to us.

"When we opened the bar, as I said, I reported those liabilities and taxes to the bureau, so that my children would at least have experience working. And yet, since we were together in a group, for a time I convinced them and satisfied them.

"Since the demonstrations, since the arrival of Jani Adem--I don't know whether he was assigned to do it or if it was because of our Serbian careerism, but I'm telling the truth: On the very first day he began to oppress us, the most honorable family in Klina. I regularly appealed to all the authorities for relief. Everyone said that Zika was right. They never wanted to call me for a discussion at an open meeting like this one here today. If they had called me, maybe we would have found a common language some way or other. That is, this oppression suited them.

"Comrades, you must understand, when they took my property away.... I'm sorry that this isn't being heard now; I think that the public should hear. Is this microphone working or not? For 2 whole months we kept silent. My family was threatened, my wife and children crying. When the police came, it was worse

than when Hitler came with his troops. We were shaking with fear and kept silent. They scooped up everything, behaved like barbarians. I paid on the spot what I had on me. I told them, comrades, that I would continue to pay, since my papers were being processed. I thought that I was in the right. After 2 months, I asked myself what I should do. The taxes had to be paid. Should I go to work or not? I went to the employment office to find work. I have a right to subsistence. I sat around for 2 hours there. My conscience bothered me. I had learned never to accept a single dinar unless I earned it. Comrades, I felt badly about shifting work onto other people's shoulders. I came back again. I decided that I didn't want to sign up, so I went back home again.

"When I got back, I gathered the family and told them to put down all the old things and get together and we would go to work as we knew how to and were able. The children listened to me, and we began. And then, expecting that I would sell [my property], I felt the pressure and couldn't stand it. I thought that I would sell. It would be better to sell and pay them everything they wanted and go wherever I was able to, for each of us to go his own way. And this is what I did. My children obeyed. We started out primitively, and even today I am ashamed to go into our business. When someone comes in, he sees that it doesn't look like a bar but a common 'dive.'

"I found myself a buyer, an Albanian. He didn't come to me to ask to buy; I went to see him five times and asked him. I said to him, 'You're a good man of a good family; the neighbors won't hold it against me that I've come to you. I'll be leaving a good neighbor for them.' The fifth time he agreed to pay me. We reached an agreement. When it came time for him to pay, instead of coming to pay me, he showed up with a sad look on his face. He said, 'Zika, the committee called me and told me not to pay you.'

"Comrades, answer me this question. Why didn't the committee in Klina call me and ask me whether I have to be forced [to leave Klina] or whether I'll do it voluntarily?

"Will someone answer me: Is our property guaranteed so that we can sell it or not?

"If we can't sell it, then just as you have taken my land, issue a decision saying that we have no right to our property, as others have said. And if this is not the case, then allow me to sell. And if not that, make it so I can live my life in peace. I want a peaceful life, so that I won't have to worry. We lost our chance, and now that we have lost it, what will they do? During the inventory they took property away from us, and now we have a dispute before the Supreme Court. Instead of giving our things back to us, they took them and gave them to their friends, our entire estate worth 20 million dinars. They gave our property to their friends to take their revenge and get rid of us.

"I'll try to cut this short. Last year I asked to see Ali Sukrija. No one called me. This year I wrote again. Again I asked to see him. Then 5 days later I was called to Pristina. When I got to Pristina, who was I to report to? They said, 'You know.' I said that I didn't. They asked me if I hadn't wanted to see Ali Sukrija. I said that I did but that he was in Belgrade. They

said that he had come there so that I wouldn't have any more travel expense. I felt better about things. And he did receive me right at 10 o'clock, just at the time set for the appointment. When Comrade Ali Sukrija received me, I told him briefly what had happened. He called subordinates and told them 'take care to protect this man, to find out the errors, to protect the man so that he can live.' I asked them either to protect me or to give me liberty to leave Klina.

"Instead of protecting me, they attacked me in 12 pages of documents. They wrote all the worst things against me, only to protect the person who was oppressing me. Even though they arrested him 3 days ago, didn't they let him go? They will act just like all the others, they lock them up and then let them go.

"I don't know where to turn.

"I can't sell the house and my property, they won't let me. I have no freedom to live. I ask that my land be given back to me. I forgot to say that I didn't receive any payment. There were 10 hectares I wasn't paid for. Let my land be given back to me; I'm a farmer's son. I don't want to run a bar; I don't want to be a clerk; I'm a farmer's son. I haven't gotten any help at all. I have gotten three demands that I migrate. These are the reasons why I ask you to look into this. I made a fuss, and lost my buyer because I didn't say I was going voluntarily. You see what kind of politics they have in Kosovo. They oppress you, they go on oppressing you, and after they have forced you out, and you have nowhere to go, they say that you're leaving 'voluntarily.'

"Our country's flag was taken down from the building. I want the Central Committee to tell me why our country's flag was taken down from our building. I am talking about the Yugoslav flag, because it is a symbol of Yugoslavia. Had I raised some other flag, it would be all right to mistreat me, but I raised our country's flag.

"That's why I ask and want you to answer me: Why did they take down my flag? I am deeply offended. The government authorities, the police, took down my flag.

"A man in Drsnik had his house set fire to 4 years ago, and to this day no one has investigated to find out who did all the damage. If the authorities wanted to, they could find the person who did it, but they are protecting him.

"In Klina a fire was set and livestock was burned, and the man who owned it had to leave Klina. A number of outrages are being committed. I don't condemn the ethnic group, but I do condemn the people in charge of this society.

"One other thing I ask of the Central Committee, that I be allowed to sell my land, because it's mine. If it's decided that it isn't mine, then issue a decision that it isn't mine or give me protection so that my family and I can live in peace. I also would like all this to be made public."

Aleksandar Ivanovic

"I am from the village of Donji Petric in the commune of Klina. I have a daughter 13 years old. Up to the present she has been attacked five times by certain Albanian families. I have all the data on the times she was attacked. She was attacked three times in school and once on our property; two Albanians came and clamped their hands over her mouth and tried to strangle her, but luckily a worker came by and saved her. I reported this incident to the police in Pec. When I was there and made a statement, they told me that they would take steps to make certain this wouldn't happen again. They also promised to come to our house to see if there were any more attacks or not, but nothing has been done about this since 1982. No one came to ask why this child has been attacked and who the persons were who attacked her. I went to the SUP [Secretariat for Internal Affairs] again and asked what had been done, but they said that children were involved and that they had no right to do anything. Then I asked why they didn't punish the parents. They replied that they don't have the right to do this. And it ended here. From 1982 to 26 November 1984 no one touched the child. Then on this date, 26 November 1984, a group of Albanian school children attacked her as she was coming out of school, and she would have suffered if two Serbian girls hadn't arrived at this point. I reported this to the principal of the school in Drenovac, asking him to find these children and ask them why they attacked my child. The principal found these children and wrote down their names. I took these names to the police, and the police went to see the director, as was proper, to obtain information. The principal was unwilling to give out the names, and gave only two of them. That is, the principal protected these children. Consequently, the principal of the school is against my child and is protecting the children who attacked her. I waited a couple of months for the report to be filled out, and when it didn't come I went to find out what was going on, and I was told that there was no such report. They looked in the records and said that it was entered in the records but that there was no report. Then I went back to the militia, and no one was able to find anything. When the case came up for trial, the court levied a fine of 3,000 dinars on the person who persuaded these children to try to kill my child.

"I have this question to ask. When there are serious attacks such as this and the Pec Secretariat for Internal Affairs doesn't do anything, where am I, as a citizen living down there in Kosovo, to turn for help and how can I send my child to school? I don't dare even let her go out on my own property. Please, you are Communists; you tell me."

Dragoljub Mikic

"I am from Klina.

"Comrades, I would have a lot to tell, but we see that you comrades are busy. It hasn't been easy for us to come here, but we are in great need and had to come. What we are asking for is salvation, and salvation to a man is to live in freedom. Our need has forced us to come, and many others would have come but cannot because they are worn out, elderly, exhausted. It is a sin to exaggerate, because the state is one big family that wants to live an honorable life.

I myself started to work in November 1944 at the time of the liberation and have worked since then in local collectives. I am still working, even though I am 64 years old. But comrades, I can no longer tolerate this injustice.

"Everyone staying there in Klina have been looking for hope. There has been hope that freedom would come, but I tell you that today we have no freedom. Until 1981 things were bearable, even though there was always friction. But from 1981 onward, comrades, we have been living under conditions so bad that we won't be able to survive unless the government intervenes. We have come to the point that we will have to take our families and leave all our possessions behind. I ask you, comrades, why do we have to undergo all this? In 1983 a house in which two families lived burned down in our village, and now it is just a skeleton of a house for all to see. As of today no one has been held responsible for it; everyone plays innocent. This is obviously so, because there is a document. You would have to go down there to see for yourself that what I'm saying is true.

"Another thing. There is a widow whose husband was shot in the war in 1943, when 75 men were shot. In 1983 her house was broken into six times. As a member of the local organization committee, I asked her if she had reported the incidents to the police. She said that she had. I asked her what they said; they told her 'old woman go home; we have problems of our own.' I ask you, who else is there to turn to? Comrades, this is one proof that this cannot be tolerated.

"I beg the assembly, if it has the power to do so, let it save us. If it doesn't let it say to us 'there is nothing we can do to help you, so go your way.' Thank you."

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

KOSOVO PROTESTERS' VISIT TO BELGRADE DESCRIBED

Belgrade NEDELJNE INFORMATIVNE NOVINE in Serbo-Croatian 13 Apr 86 pp 12-18

[Article by Aleksandar Tijanic: "Dialogue About Trials and Tribulations"]

[Text] It was a routine action for the Kosovo police, who have become hardened. Eleven of them--6 in uniform, 5 in plain clothes, with 4 vehicles--last Wednesday arrested Kosta Bulatovic, agricultural engineer of Kosovo Polje, who did not resist, "because of warranted suspicion that he committed the crime of hostile propaganda (Article 133)." Nothing that happened after that was routine.

That is, Radoje Spasic, farmer from Velika Hoca, near Orahovac, arrested sometime later on the same day (the same article of the Criminal Code), admitted that "material of hostile content" found in his house had come from Bulatovic. The people of Hoca are silent as a tomb about the actual event and only "suppose" that the material in question was photocopies of the "appeal to the Serbian people," some petitions and letters of Colonel Filipovic, retired, of Belgrade, who for some 10 years now has been waging his private war by sending out an incredible number of letters to the highest government and party bodies of leadership, to newspaper editors, and to assembly delegates, demanding that they proclaim a "state of emergency and marshal law in Kosovo."

A Suspenseful Evening

The list of confiscated articles reconstructed on the basis of statements is most probably incomplete in both cases. Witnesses say that the authorities took from Bulatovic's house in the presence of two citizens as required by law: several books about Kosovo (the authors--Batric Jovanovic, Dimitrije Bogdanovic...), the "Kosovo" petition of Belgrade intellectuals, several photocopies of signatures of the "2011" petition, a written protest because of the beating of the youngest Saric (the only Serbian family in a village near Djakovica), a letter of thanks from Patriarch German because of a contribution of 50,000 dinars to renovate some Montenegrin monastery, and, of course, several letters from the pensioner Filipovic. (Incidentally, the letter demanding Bulatovic's release which Filipovic sent to the highest government authorities arrived only 2 days after his arrest.)

Since the action to take him into custody was carried out rather noisily, people began to gather around the house in Kosovo Polje, and they were thus the snowball that started the avalanche that ultimately turned the immediate reason for their gathering into the pretext for something considerably more serious and important than a protest because of the arrest of a man who was well known as one of the "instigators of the closing of ethnic ranks."

The crowd grew steadily from early in the morning until the evening of the next day. Nearby allies were filled with cars with license plates from outside Pristina, the house was overflowing with relatives and newsmen. A new petition was going around that was stated in just one sentence--"The arrest of Kosta Bulatovic is an arrest of all of us."

Somewhere around 1800 hours several officials of the 17th Local Community attempted to quiet down the nervousness by reading the official report of the Prizren District Court which was the basis for starting the investigation. However, they were "whistled down democratically." From that moment to the end of the denouement none of the official people in Kosovo dared to appear before the growing crowd. The dramatic nature of this iconography of a "self-styled rebel" was intensified by the lack of street lighting, although Obilic, with its thermal electric power plants, is only 3 km from Kosovo Polje. There were quite a few mothers with children who had already fallen asleep in their laps and hearty greetings from "delegations" that had come from nearby villages and towns. In the general turmoil three people were elected to go to Belgrade and to call upon Dusan Ckrebic, chairman of the Presidium of SR Serbia, direct intervention, and Bulatovic's release. A second delegation set off at about 2200 hours to the provincial committee bearing the same demand.

After a 90-minute conversation with Kolj Siroka, chairman of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, a second delegation returned with the report that the "chairman had promised to speed up the investigation and the possibility that the man taken into custody would be granted bail during the time of the trial." Meanwhile, those assembled waited for the return of the arrested man or at least a detailed clarification of his guilt, and then in a fit of disappointment the delegation was hooted down, it was released from its charge, and as punishment it was forbidden any contact with the family. Before they were removed from the improvised platform, they managed only to report that the people in the headquarters of the provincial committee had promised to bring to Kosovo Polje all of the officials of the federal and republic agencies which the assembled citizens wanted to see and hear. Ivan Stambolic, chairman of the Serbian LC Central Committee, won by a convincing majority in the most direct elections held this spring.

The little street emptied only at 0200 hours when a new assembly was announced for 1800 hours. As he was leaving one of the "recalled delegates" complained with a request for strict anonymity that the simple people had no sense of what was politically advantageous and did not realize that Kosta Bulatovic, whose abilities are not exactly held in high esteem by the assessments going around, would be "worth more to the Serbian cause" in jail than out of it.

When Rumors Prevail

Friday began with stories about "why the arrest was timed for 2 April, the day of the Prizren League and of the fiercest separatist demonstrations in 1981" and about "why the indictment was not brought by the prosecutor's office in Pristina." In the general confusion "reliable reports" also went around about "Bulatovic having been beaten in prison, about his hunger strike," and then a bit later even about his "murder."

Since Prizren is only an hour's drive from the epicenter of the event, and such stories had electrified the atmosphere for the several hundred people gathered since early morning, NIN's reporter, expressing sound skepticism about the rumors, sat in his car and drove Bulatovic's daughter and the photographer to the prison for preventive custody.

The accommodating judge Sulejman Limani allowed us to see the prisoner with no problems, and in talking to us he said that the entire proceedings of the committing magistrate and prison personnel had been absolutely proper. This news, which the daughter took back to Kosovo Polje, cooled down the atmosphere only to a certain extent.

It was a good thing that during the mass rallies the several dozen bar-restaurants in the vicinity (the malicious say that the owners were mostly Serbs) were closed because of a strike called because of excessively high taxes. Those familiar with the mentality here say that this was truly an important piece of good luck.

Some time before 1800 hours the crowd moved to in front of the Culture Center, where more than 5,000 people awaited the "officials announced from Belgrade" or any explanation whatsoever. After 1.5 hours of complete silence and standing in the same spot Boza Markovic, an old man from the village of Batauce who has now become well known and whom they thrust forward on all occasions as a metaphor of the "popular movement," called upon those present to follow him and his cane and traditional peasant's cap and his 86 years of age.

In a dead silence, the entire width of the road, without incident and without help from law enforcement agencies, which discreetly stood aloof, the column of Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins slowly passed along the main street of this suburb of Pristina and there in the little street which had now become well known, in the dark, a political happening began. Stari Markovic, who was raised up like a flag, in the midst of the chanting of Bulatovic and the shouting of "We want freedom" and "All, all, all" (referring to the threat of a mass exodus), out of breath from the walk, called upon all those present to meet in front of the SFRY Assembly on Monday. He called upon those who had money to lend it to those who were short, saying: "Don't let anyone fail to go because of 20,000, since what is 20,000 today--just a chicken."

The Question of Whether There Was a Scenario

Another seven people spoke, mainly emphasizing the difference between this protest and the irredentist demonstrations, noting the existence of dual

authority, the irredentist authority and the legal government, and complaining of "Kosovo, which is so close to Serbia, and so far from justice." The women in the crowd, by some age-old Serbian custom, made the loudest and most dramatic sounds.

From this point of generalization the "Bulatovic" case ceased to be a cause and became merely a pretext for further upheavals. Then the delegation arrived from Belgrade carrying the "position" of Dusan Ckrebic to the effect that under the constitution he had no right to intervene directly, but expected Bulatovic's speedy release. Another delegation was formed to go to the provincial committee, but this time they did not even get through to Kolj Siroka. The general disappointment closed the ranks, and people shouting "To Belgrade, to Belgrade" dispersed after having sung the anthem "Hey, Slavs," in the light coming only from car lights and flashbulbs.

The attentive observer could not fail to notice certain people who were constantly circulating through the crowd like ants and who were infallibly announcing to the newsmen what would be happening the next moment. On the other hand there were just as many of certain other people who with cameras and a video camera were taking pictures of everything and everyone, although none of the newsmen there knew from what periodical their "fellow newsmen" had come.

Saturday began with a briefing of newsmen in the Pristina Opstina Committee of the LC, since a careless editorial correction had resulted in a colleague "announcing" the meeting in front of the Culture Center the previous night, and thus, according to the assertions of the officials, he had turned out to be the "principal organizer of the unacceptable mass meeting." The potential Belgrade "directors" of this protest were also at the meeting. However, in response to the criticism that they had not really done the best they might have in reporting on this event, the newsmen delivered a counterblow:

"How is it that for 3 days none of the opstina leaders has dared to appear before the citizens, to present the right information to them and to attempt to influence them, but rather the leadership has left the unofficial platforms to those who might easily send the crowd even to Pristina?"

The News of a Change of Direction

All of the "political structures" of local communities in Kosovo Polje spent Friday and Saturday holding meetings, but they no longer came into "close contact" with the gathered citizens. On Saturday evening a crowd was again waiting, and its chanting reached fortissimo in front of the house with the appearance of the local national hero Uros Bulatovic (a relative of the man arrested), who, shaking with excitement, called upon the people to disperse, and he, "who has never lied to them, gave his word of honor that Kosta would be at home in 2 hours or they could spit in his face." Only after the request had been repeated several times did some of the people go off into the dense darkness, although, it must be said, they continued to keep an eye on the house. It turned out that the national heroes, as always, were right. Just before 2200 hours Kosta Bulatovic got out of a police car and entered the house amid chanting. He merely called upon those present to "disperse and not go to Belgrade if they love Yugoslavia and if they wished his family well."

In his room Bulatovic talked to newsmen that evening and said that after a 3-day silence he had decided to talk. As soon as he dictated his statement, which took up 11 typed pages, there was no longer any reason for him to remain in custody. As he himself said, he allowed in that statement that he had committed a mistake in having given certain material to other people to read, but at the same time he emphasized his allegiance to Yugoslavia, saying that he had never sought nor wanted to seek any other country for life except this one. In the tone of his speech and in what he said Bulatovic was altogether different from the exclusive and abrupt person of vague political orientation he had been.

In spite of his appeal the first groups of citizens started that night for Belgrade, although the "well-known figures" for liaison with the press said that trusted people with information for Serbs (those who had moved out of Kosovo) in Belgrade, Smederevo, Kraljevo, and Cacak...had already been carrying the word for 2 days. Their estimates were that there would be about 20,000 Serbs and Montenegrins in front of the Parliament, and the collection point for the parade from Kosovo was to be in front of the motel in Rudari kod Kursumlije.

Yet the atmosphere that evening was given a turn in another direction by the news that Ivan Stambolic, chairman of the Serbian LC Central Committee, was coming to Kosovo Polje on Sunday.

So, the atmosphere was bad once again on Sunday morning, since the local officials had decided that the meeting with the chairman of the Serbian LC Central Committee in the Kosovo Polje Culture Center could be attended only by political activists, and indeed even they would have to have passes. Shouts of "But that, my man, is the same story all over" and "We called Stambolic to tell him what we think about our leaders, not for them to say once again what they think about us" were heard from the gathered crowd which had stood since early morning in front of the Center. And when at 1300 hours the chairman of the Central Committee appeared escorted by Kolj Siroka, Azem Vlasi, and Branko Skembarevic, there was a turnabout: The entire event took on a new dimension, the initial percussion cap--Bulatovic's arrest--was forgotten, and the discussion began (finally) about the real problems and about how the Serbs and Montenegrins of Kosovo see their own situation and future. No one mentioned Emperor Dusan, the Illyrians, and historic rights; they all talked about their desire to live peacefully in Kosovo today and for their children to do so tomorrow. The citizens patiently waited in front of the Center for Stambolic to finish his discussion with the political activ.

The Elected Few

The meeting was chaired by Daut Jasanica, president of the Socialist Alliance of Pristina, who said at the outset that he had nothing against the complaints, the petitions, and the people going to Belgrade, but that this "evaded sociopolitical structures of Kosovo and magnified the problems many times over. In addition, individuals were maintaining close contacts with circles outside Kosovo which were well known to be destructive, and statements were being made from positions of Serb and Montenegrin nationalism. There was understandable

concern because of the irredentist activity, and a large number of Serbs were concerned about their future, and this was hastening the exodus. The destructive forces were taking advantage of all these circumstances. Precisely those who are complaining that the authorities are not enforcing the law are exerting pressure on those authorities out of a desire to distract us from the real problems."

The real problems arose immediately, since the "select few" officials from the level of the local community, emboldened by the presence of the chairman of the Central Committee, said that they had not been chosen when the passés were distributed for entry at this meeting. Veljko Odalovic, for instance, said that he had something to say about the makeup of those present, "since there are people here that the people have not shown confidence in during these 3 days and who wanted to solve the problems with their official announcements." Many rejected the official assessments that the Kosovo Polje "ripples" were nationalistic, since "why should I be called a nationalist and put on the same level with an irredentist only because yesterday I stood in front of the Culture Center and waited, brought there by a false announcement that the comrades from Belgrade would come"?!

After presenting a dozen specific examples of direct threat to the safety of people and property, Azem Vlasi said that he knew a majority of the people who had spoken there and that he knew that they were good and loyal citizens, good workers, and so that he could not easily understand the statements that were being made. However, Vlasi asked what trace would be left in history by people who gave in easily to the Irredenta and went off to live elsewhere, presumably in peace, when they knew that there could not be peace anywhere so long as the Irredenta existed? In any case, he added, how are we progressive Albanian Communists going to remain here alone if the Serbs and Montenegrins leave? I do not acknowledge the theory that they are all Albanians, they will easily find a common language and will arrive at a bargain with one another.

Tension

Stambolic, visibly moved, listened to all the statements, and after his speech, which met with thunderous applause, he said, turning to all those from Kosovo who have some other plans:

"Get your hands off Kosovo and Yugoslavia, since there is no price we would not be able to pay for them!"

To the general surprise of both those present and the hosts, Stambolic asked to address the people from Kosovo Polje that had gathered in front of the Center (about 2,000 citizens). The organizers quickly used two wardrobes to improvise a podium and installed whatever sound equipment was at hand. For experienced observers the moment of direct dialogue about the Kosovo troubles between the citizens and the chairman of the Central Committee was full of tension and suspense. It was like old times, the most direct close encounter, on this occasion with dissatisfied people. Great tension was also evident in Stambolic's face, but the general anxiety was dispelled with the very first sentences. Chanting of loyalty to Tito and the party was heard everywhere,

and there was a storm of enthusiasm when he shouted "Long live the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia." That was the first time in a long while that this slogan, which once was much more frequent, had been heard in the masses.

That evening everything was calm in Kosovo. So we set off for Belgrade, and on Monday at about 0700 hours there were 550 recognizable faces at the Belgrade railroad station. Pressed into a close mass, they persistently refused the courteous suggestions of two superior police officers that they board the eight buses that would take them to the "Sava" Center for a meeting with federal officials.

"Never mind, thank you, we are used to walking," they phrased their rejection for a long time. Fortunately, the police did not insist either, and the Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins crossed the old bridge to New Belgrade in columns of four, accompanied by effective security and halted traffic. At the station two firefighting tank trucks with a water cannon, prepared for whatever might happen, went unused. Boza Markovic, as was to be expected, was thrust out in front (his third time in Belgrade in 2 months), and he slowly led the column past the few passersby and halted streetcars from which the gathered people of Belgrade applauded to greet the silent parade from Kosovo. After they had passed the "Intercontinental" without turning, they entered the large auditorium of the "Sava" Center, and they stated their troubles to Lazar Mojsov, Ivan Stambolic, Bogdan Trifunovic, Nedja Borkovic, Bajram Seljami, Dobrosav Culafic, and Svetomir Lalovic, and they concluded their 6-hour petition for equality and safety an hour before certain other people in that same room watched the film "Amadeus," devoted to Mozart and his poisoner Salieri.

In the room there remained long after the echo of their response to the words of Lazar Mojsov with which he concluded his speech to the people from Kosovo-- "Long live the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia."

Before they returned to Kosovo in the special buses, the Serbs and Montenegrins were served lunch in the "Sava" Center. Many interpreted this as a good sign, since the last time in the Yugoslav Assembly they were served only sandwiches.

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POLITICS

YUGOSLAVIA

INCREASING CLASS DIFFERENCES SAID TO THREATEN SYSTEM

Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Apr 86 p 5

[Interview with Dr Mihailo Popovic, professor of sociology in the School of Philosophy at Belgrade University, by M. Jankovic: "More Lucrative Than Working"; date and place not given]

[Text] Social differences have even taken on certain features of class antagonism, and at this point have reached a level where they could seriously threaten the functioning and indeed even survival of the system. Uncontrolled operation of the law of the market and the inappropriate economic and social welfare policy are the principal causes of social stratification.

So long as our society tolerates the so-called "economic opposition," that is, socialist billionaires and other strata becoming rich by other means than working, and until it begins to look upon them as opponents of this system just as much as the nationalists, the technocrats, the anarcholiberals, the bureaucrats, and the statistes, that is, the same as the "political opposition," the present socioeconomic inequities will be difficult to overcome. And social differences have already taken on certain features of class antagonism, and at this point they have reached a level where they can seriously threaten the functioning and indeed the very survival of the system, says Dr Mihailo Popovic, professor of sociology at the School of Philosophy at Belgrade University.

The Workers Are Bearing the Brunt

"Every society, ours included, divides up inequalities so that some it acknowledges and others it does not. Socialism rejects in principle those social differences that arise out of the rights of private ownership of the means of production, that is, from exploitation, while at the same time it allows and even legally regulates the existence of the private sector, in certain industries and on a certain scale of course. However, the essential sociological distinction within the social inequalities not recognized is that some are tolerated and others are not. In the former case these are people who in various ways become rich by other means than working and who enjoy various social privileges, while on the other are the opponents of the socialist system, which are condemned more than the socialist billionaires even for a verbal political crime in various declarations and speeches."

[Question] When did social differences actually begin to take on such a degree, and how did they manifest themselves?

[Answer] Socioeconomic inequalities began to develop with greater intensity in the mid-sixties at the time of the first major economic reform, that is, in 1965. However, they became seriously aggravated only in the eighties. In almost all domains of the life of society social antagonisms have emerged. In the field of higher education, for example, students of worker origin represented 27 percent of the university student body in the 1980/81 academic year, and 3 years later that proportion had dropped to 22 percent. In those 3 years there was an increase in the number of university students from the middle strata from 36.5 to 44.4 percent. Or, again, in the middle of last year Yugoslavia had 1,075,000 unemployed, which is 11 percent of the total employed labor force. There was also an increase in the proportion of young trained personnel among the unemployed from 17.6 percent in 1960 to 43.3 percent in 1980. If we look at the breakdown of the unemployed with respect to their class and stratum, then it is quite certain that members of the poor strata are predominant among them.

Over the last 10 years, Professor Popovic says, there have also been growing inequalities in the domain of the political system. For example, in 1974, 20 percent of those elected to the Central Committee at the 10th LCY Congress were workers, while at the 11th LCY Congress in 1978 that number fell to only 9 percent, and then at the last congress, the 12th, it amounted to 8 percent. Much the same is true of delegates in the Federal Assembly. If we add to all these figures the fact that over the last 3 years, according to certain official estimates, the standard of living has dropped more than 30 percent and that this kind of deterioration has affected precisely the workers and poor strata who mainly live from their personal income, then the conclusion is inescapable that the socioeconomic differentiation has assumed a degree that could cause serious social disturbances.

The Background of the Housing Paradox

[Question] What do you see as the main causes of socioeconomic inequalities?

[Answer] I would divide the causes of their growth into three groups. In the first I would put the uncontrolled operation of the laws of the market under our conditions. The inappropriate tax policy and uncontrolled circulation of foreign currencies have led to enrichment in the private sector, stratification of rural areas and differentiation among the private operators themselves as well as in the rest of the population. I see the second cause in the economic system itself, which has afforded considerable differences in the position of work organizations belonging to different industries and sectors. Large differences in personal incomes are a consequence of this. Thus it has become more important where you work than how and how much you work. This has in turn had a baneful impact on worker motivation to work at one's job and at the same time has forced people to look for other sources of income by working overtime and by illegal moonlighting. Finally, a third cause lies in the social welfare policy which over the last 10 years or so has been pushing an ever greater rise of the personal standard of living, but neglecting the

social standard of living. To illustrate, instead of conducting an improved housing policy, with this kind of attitude we have resulted in a kind of housing paradox if one examines it from a socialist standpoint. Thus the workers and poor strata are having an ever harder time obtaining publicly owned housing, while those who are well-off manage to do this. In Belgrade alone there is a shortage of 50,000 housing units a year, and 80 percent of all the illegal builders are actually workers. East Germany, for example, has a considerably better social standard of living, although for a majority of the people there it is a very big problem to obtain, say, a car.

[Question] Our society has instruments to combat social inequities. They are the tax system, the departments for investigation of the origin of property, self-management workers' control, and the social accounting service. Have they been adequate and effective as instruments in preventing enrichment by other means than working, or have they been operating inappropriately?

[Answer] I would say that both are true, since their effects are inadequate and very poor. As you know, economic crime has been rising steadily, since the crisis is encouraging working people of this kind who are inclined toward crime. Self-management workers' control has failed to be effective, and it is an open question whether this is because they have not been sufficiently prepared to wage a fight or whether in these times people have had more "understanding" about petty theft. In our society a concrete and clear position has not yet been taken toward small business and those returning from abroad; it ranges from full support to strong ideological prejudices. The tax system, on the other hand, is a story all its own. It is so regionally divided up and so differentiated in practice that it operates quite differently concerning things which are the same or similar. That is why it is in fact understandable for people, say, from Serbia proper to go to Indjija to open a store, since there the opstina authorities are for better conditions for their operation and earnings.

[Question] In your opinion does the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System deal with the problem of social differences, and to what extent?

[Answer] Very little, I would even say that it treats them as a marginal phenomenon. Those who wrote it remained insensitive to this problem, and they did not devote attention to it either in evaluating the situation or in presenting proposals for overcoming it. I could not accept the possible response that this does not fall strictly under the head of the functioning of the system for the simple reason that that document speaks quite a lot about the economic system, about the relationship of the organization of associated labor and the work organization, about the problems of management and accountability. That being the case, there are a great many reasons and grounds for also talking about the basic social inequities and class antagonisms which are divergent from socialist values and goals. After all, we do not need a better political system for the sake of politics alone, that is, for the sake of the better functioning of the system of political decisionmaking. We need it above all in order to create appropriate socialist production relations and other social relations with which the present socioeconomic inequalities are at odds, Dr Mihailo Popovic said.

19 June 1986

SOCIOLOGY

BULGARIA

EXCESSIVE USE OF ACRONYMS, OBSCURE WORDS CONDEMNED

Sofia BULGARSKI PROFSUYUZI in Bulgarian No 4, 1986 pp 28-29

[Article by Stefan Brezinski: "Linguistic Complacency"]

[Text] I confess it, the phrase 'linguistic complacency' is stolen! It was coined quite a few decades ago by the original Bulgarian linguist, Academician Aleksandur Teodorov-Balan. Alas, he coined it apropos of weaknesses in our mother tongue. He explained linguistic 'complacency' thus: "It means the conceit that if you are a native Bulgarian, you have a natural right, with no other learning, to solve language problems."

Alas, linguistic complacency continues to show up in our days, too--sometimes quite audaciously, and even goes to lengths at first glance unsuspected. But let us not make unsubstantiated statements.

In quite a few instances it has been a question of the truly astonishing ability to invent ultra-incomprehensible acronyms. Some officials appear to believe themselves almost obliged in their bureaucratic capacity to concoct at least two acronyms to make "common mortals" exclaim in wonder.

And they succeed. It is not just "little people," uninitiated in the thickets of the great administrative jungle, who exclaim in wonder, but the specialists, too. Here in just one issue of our okrug newspaper we encounter a profusion of acronyms (in stylistics they would be called abbreviations). Among the "more ordinary" acronyms such as USM [not further identified], SDT [not further identified], DTsZ [State Cement Plant], and NPKLV [not further identified; the elements NPK often stand for Scientific Production Combine], there are also "specialist in DODA [not further identified], KPPPMYa [not further identified] in Slavyanovo and scores of others. I wonder whether there are at least three people who can remember what this means and "unriddle it" for us ordinary consumers of "plain" Bulgarian? I doubt it. And following this (in the same newspaper) is the appalling IMLTNIPKITM. . . Apart from linguistic complacency and mockery of our mother tongue, what actually is at the back of this acronym? Who will tell us?

To be sure, abbreviations were not invented yesterday and these local grandees have no monopoly on them. They come to us also from organizational workers who have no shame in designating by the banal VOSR [Velika Oktomvriyska

Sotsialisticheska Revolyutsiya; Great October Socialist Revolution] even such a great event as the October Revolution in Russia. . . . One senior economist-assistant professor in his article, published in a young people's magazine, wrote about ZhPZ [Railroad Plant], ZAG [Motor-Vehicle Tire Plant], KhZ [Chemical Plant or Refrigeration Equipment Plant], KMM [not further identified], KZ [not further identified], KhFK [not further identified; possibly Chemical-Pharmaceutucial Combine], KIMM [not further identified], SODK [not further identified], etc., and was not at all interested in the fact that this article was to be read by young people. In such Bulgarian they will be educated. One okrug city boasts that they have study groups in an SDMPBU [not further identified] Club; that MPE's [not further identified] have been set up at NIPEZ [not further identified]; that OPZ has begun (this is "obshtestven pregled na znaniyata," public inspection of knowledge), as well as PKhS (here this means "pregled na khudozhestvenata samodeynost," inspection of amateur art activities); moreover, that it was envisaged during the PUB ("politicheskata uchebna godina," political training year) that the material base of an RSO (this stands for . . . "razvitoto sotsialisticheskoto obshtestvo," developed socialist society) would be taken up with the KAO ("Komsomolsko Administrativno Obsluzhivane," Komsomol Administrative Services).

Is this not desecration of our mother tongue? Is this not desecration of matters of serious substance such as the political training year and socialist society? Clearly, the linguistic complacency of bureaucratic and organizational genius has run wild beyond all measure, with no sensitivity for what linguists call "communicative contact" (komunikativna vruzka), namely, information-transmitting contact or method of exchanging thoughts. For what kind of communication can a caption beneath a photo spread be that reads "SNAVR in OYAP". . . ? It turns out after long brain racking that this means: "Rescue and Emergency-Repair Work in Centers of Nuclear Contamination" (Spasitelni i Neotlozhni Avariyno-Vuzstanovitelni Raboti v Ognishta na Yadreno Porazhenie". . .

Hardly anybody will be found who could explain all the acronyms mentioned here --and they are a drop in the ocean of linguistic complacency. But the coiners of them are hardly interested in how they affect the ordinary Bulgarian!

By virtue of professional duties I happened upon an expression contained in a radio broadcast in an okrug city. In a radio interview relating to the improvement of transportation, an okrug chief stated that eight new regular (regulyarni) bus lines would be opened, which would contribute to "the full liquidation of the passenger flow" (pogasayavane na putnikopotoka). . .

I had no opportunity then to interrogate the speaker in front of the microphone regarding what he meant by "regular lines," but a colleague of mine raised a similar question a while ago and received the following answer, "Why, these are lines where we regulate (regulirame) them. . ."

It is clear how much is clear to him! Maybe the person to whom the question was addressed meant that they keep close watch on the buses on these "lines," that they take pains that these buses should be the utmost in punctuality, etc. For the foreign word "regular" (regulyaren) means precisely "recurring or functioning at fixed or uniform intervals," "punctual." Obviously he was implicitly confessing that our other buses are not at all punctual.

When such a chief "fully liquidates the passenger flow" (pogasyava putnikopotoka), he doubtless is very pleased with himself for making use of such a gobbledygook modern expression, even though I, as part of the passenger flow, have no desire to be liquidated. At the same time he hardly paused to think how he was impeding our linguistic standards. He probably was very satisfied that he had learned this glib phrase from some superior chief and that he had even used it before the microphone of the okrug editors.

I told my journalist colleagues about this at the time and would not return to it again if just days ago (to be more precise, on 8 January 1986 at 1520 hours on Radio Sofia) the Sofia transportation chief to wit had not expressed himself thus, "Electric transportation is carrying a greater passenger flow. . . ." And his female specialist colleague, for her part, spoke of "cutting down passenger travel time. . . ." Both "passenger flow" and "travel time" are precisely brainchildren of the bureaucratic genius. They are both gobbledygook, would-be prestige words. From the linguistic viewpoint they are double-root words and constitute the armamentarium of favorite means of expression which the bureaucrat is very eager to use--in order to show not only his "erudition," but also that he sails securely in his official waters, that he is a serious and a thinking person.

In our linguistic practice today such words are felt to be forced, especially those formed of three roots, even though they sometimes are part of a system of terms. It is no accident that the word "corn silage combine" (kukuruzo-silazhokombayn) did not remain long in our linguistic usage. It is difficult to adopt and use for normal Bulgarian speech expressions such as: "The workshop must provide the hydraulically sand-blasted (khidropeskostruynite) perforations with aggregate"; "Boring will provide us data regarding the petroleum-and-gas-bearing (neftegazonosnata) outlook"; "Transition to ultramicrovolumetric (supermalkoobemno) spraying"; "Psychobiophysiological effect" (with four roots even!), etc.

Nikolay Khaytov is right when--on another occasion--he points out that complex nouns quickly vanish. He illustrates with the name of a locality.

"What will you call the locality 'Rosni Livadi' (Dewy Meadows)? It's pretty, but long. Perhaps 'Rosna Padina' (Dewy Ravine) will fit better? It's still very long. Complex names are wearisome and therefore do not last. . . . What is needed is a simple short name and the people have found it--'Rosenitsa'. . ."

Simple and short! This is what characterizes our national language. And when somebody ventures to coin a designation that is not simple and not short, but tortuous, he makes two mistakes. The first involves our mother tongue. The second involves himself, for he is blunting that subtle sense of precision, of brevity, of the right word, which is characteristic of Bulgarian. Whenever our newspaper speaks of "overestimated quality" (zavisheno kachestvo) or "preservation of number of head of livestock (pogolovieto) on farms" or "greater possibilities for batches (partidnost) of beer," precisely such errors are being made.

Nor are obscure foreign words unobjectionable, regardless of their use as terms or as an endeavor to exhibit "brilliant" style. For example, the designation of a small flower vase with a "hedgehog" bottom--"kenzan"--sounds like a Japanese word. [Note: This "Japanese"-sounding word bears a close resemblance to the Bulgarian verb "kenzam"--a vulgarism for "defecate."] Obviously this word was obscure to a woman trade worker and she put a sign "kenzalnik" [presumably "chamber pot"] in the shop window. Verily, ignorance has its revenge; language is a living organism!

The striving for simplicity and elegance is also markedly blunted in expressions by means of which some of our "specialists" search for "high style" of expression. And they write in this fashion: "At very high temperatures power consumption also increases due to the lowering of the maintenance of the inside temperature within set limits." Another writer is so tortuous that he even produces . . . a school: "Extremely in demand both by Bulgarian and foreign tourists is a windsurfing school, which so far has been conducted only at the Arapya campsite."

Tsvetan Angelov is right when he says, "A word is like an arrow. With it one can strike both friend and foe. It can travel to no purpose in space, but it can hit somebody in the heart. It depends on the archer, who must search in his quiver and stretch his bowstring."

To these people who display an overwhelming preference for the obscure word and the gobbledygood phrase the words of Leo Tolstoy also apply: "If I were tsar, I would issue a law that a writer who used a word, the meaning of which he could not explain, would be deprived of the right to write and would receive 100 blows with a cudgel."

I think that we must deal with still greater ruthlessness with any of us who undermines the purity, sonority and expressiveness of our mother tongue. Concern for linguistic standards is concern for national traditions in all their forms. This concern has political significance, too. Those human communities that lose their own culture, including their linguistic culture, are in danger of descending to the level of tribes. Linguistic culture is a national resource. Preservation of the language is national self-defense.

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